T. Smalsom

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Our National Capital.

WASHINGTON CITY, 2d mo., 7th, 1843.

FRIEND BAILEY:

As there is in all parts of the country some interest felt in the affairs of the district of Columbia, I will furnish for thy paper a few scraps of information touching the literary and moral condition of the people here.

Were I to endeavor to select three subjects which have constituted the most prominent topics of American pride and National boast, I should name 1, *Liberty and equal rights;* 2, *Universal education;* 3, *Christianity*. And to what spot upon this wide-spread country would it be most natural for us to look, for the most illustrious exemplification of these invaluable & indispensable elements of a true republican government! Common sense would respond, *to the seat of the government*. A stranger coming to this country would think of finding in no other place within the limits of the government, a spot more consecrated to the cause of religion, of general education and unrestricted liberty than the District of Columbia. Were he told, that in Connecticut but one in 500 of the inhabitants was unable to read and write, he would infer that in the District of Columbia there would not be one in 5000. And on seeing colored men permitted to deal in oysters in Boston, he would expect to find them merchants, lawyers, and doctors in Washington. And on reading within the capitol the Declaration of Independence; engraved in copper in the hands of its Democratic author, standing forth in bold sculpture; or engrossed and framed, and suspended under the expanded wings of the eagle in the Hall of Representatives, he would conclude that the very soil around the capitol was imbued with the principles of liberty and inalienable rights.

Beside the sense of pride and exalted ideas of national greatness, which it would naturally be supposed, would induce the people of this district to raise the standard of education high at the capitol of the nation, and beside the fact that the public offices which are held here always, draw to this place, men who possess literary attainments, there are pecuniary facilities not enjoyed perhaps in any other section of the union to enable the people to afford the most liberal system of education. There are many hundreds of government officers here whose salaries range from $300 to $6000, and they do not receive "shin plasters" for pay, but gold and silver, and the embarrassments in the monetary affairs which so often paralyze the enterprise of the people in the States do not effect the people here. For when the tide of pecuniary distress sweeps through the land, they are raised above its foaming billows by grasping with the unflinching clutch of the drowning man, the various strings and cordages that impend from "Uncle Sam's money purse."

The population of this city alone is about 23,400; yet what is the state of education here!—Let one of the citizens of this place answer—one who is well informed—is an old resident of Washington, and is evidently disposed to do ample justice to the city which is favoring him with many stations of honor and distinction.—His name is Waterson, and he has published a "New Guide to Washington," in which he says (page 97) "Not much attention has been paid to literature and science in Washington. Those in office are too much devoted to their official duties, and those out of office to other pursuits calculated to yield them support, or increase their wealth, to appropriate much of their time to literary and scientific occupations." He goes on to say that "politics, engross a large share of public attention here, and though the population is intelligent, there is not the same partiality, evinced for literature and science as in most of the northern cities. Newspapers and periodicals constitute the principal reading of the community, and few books are sold here to citizens, except such as they cannot dispense with." The whole work has been intended to give the city as good a name as it will bear; the writer however is honest, but if the more unfavorable side were presented, it would appear much worse. The above description of the literature of this city is nevertheless very humiliating. The writer could not find that truth would bear him out in saying a word which can be considered, favorable. He says, it is true that the citizens are "*intelligent*."--Where did they become so? Generally in the *states*. "Intelligent men are called here to fill offices. "Few books are sold here to *citizens*," and "*newspapers* and *periodicals*," are what they generally read--"*politics engross their* time!" He does not stop however with this most pitiable picture, but cheers us up with regard to the *prospective* feature of the literary character of the head of our government. Thus, "*a new order of things* will, however arise in the Metropolis!" How flattering! But when? Why "when the population *becomes more dense*, and *wealth*, and consequent *leisure* shall be more extended. The *Smithsonian Institute if judiciously established*, will also be the means of begetting a more enlarged love of literature," &c. The rest of the article on this subject is taken up with similar *predictions* about the high state of literature which will be brought about by the *National Institution*. Truly this is a most humiliating picture of the literature of Washington! He tells however, in another place of two public free schools in the city, which are supported by "a fund *created by the sale of a lottery privilege granted by Congress*." He next gives an account of the Columbian College in the suburbs of the city which is also represented as being "*embarrassed" and on the ware!*

Let us examine briefly the basis of this gentleman's hopes, that "a new order of things is to take place." "*Wealth*" and "*leisure*," and a more "*dense population*" are all that he thinks are wanting to ensure the literary elevation of the inhabitants! There are as many inhabitants on a square mile here, as on 400 square miles in many counties in Ohio, which afford 100 school districts, and as many schools.

But the "*wealth*" is wanting. Were we to judge from the fact, that there are so very few schools, either public or private, that there is not one into which any of 13000 colored people of the district can enter; that among the white population more than *one thousad cannot read or write*, and from the fact that no tax is raised for the support of public schools, and that there is a public debt resting on the corporation of 800,000 dollars, the inference would be very natural that the people were too poor. But if we take as an evidence of their poverty, the high salaries of so many of the citizens who are officeholders, the fine houses and extravagant furniture, and dress of inhabitants, their sumptuous fare, their numerous balls and soirees, their theatres, their innumerable lottery offices; saloons, biliard tables, and gambling houses, and the large sums of money otherwise expended, we would come to the conclusion that the people of this city were not generally very much oppressed with poverty. Nor could we consider a city very excusable for not providing for the education of its poor, which lavishes on its Mayor a salary of $1000, besides a fee of one dollar for every acknowledgement, and which taxes its inhabitants for the support of the city authorities 80 cents on the $100, and receives a tax on male slaves within a certain age, $2 each, on females $1, on dogs two to five dollars, according to sex, for taverns, $6, for grogeries $20 to $60, for merchants to sell bottled porter, $50, for theatrical amusements per day, $5, for pedlers licenses $50, auctioneer's $100, for selling fire-crackers $50, for running wagons 5 to 8 dollars, for coaches 2 to 15 dollars. And for license for dealing in slaves 40 dollars, &c., and which collects an annual tax of 72,000 dollars.

But it would be in vain to undertake to enumerate all the reasons which occur to me to prove the fallacy of the excuses assigned for the inattention to education at the capital of this great nation.

George Watterson says, however, that the people have not leisure to attend to it. This excuse is sufficiently answered by a few of the time-consuming sources of entertainment. Besides these, there are seven lodges of odd-fellows, masonic lodges numbering six or seven hundred members, military companies and various other associations which must be attended and supported.

The hours of service in the public offices is from nine A. M. to three P. M., leaving some more leisure at least, than the New England mechanic who works from sun to sun, and who with but small means sees to it that their schools are kept up and that their children attend them.

If I am not wearying thy patience too much with these remarks, I will in my next [if I stay here another week] give thee a little touch upon the subject of Liberty and Christianity which brighten the horizon of this far-famed capital of the American Republic.

I deem it important that the people of this country should become acquainted with the facts connected with the history of this District, which I can merely hint at, but which should put a check upon every one who attempts to boast of our national honor.

With respect.

B. B. D.

Presentation of the Sword of Washington and the Walking Stick of Franklin.

Mr. Summers rose and addressed the House as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I rise for the purpose of discharging an office not connected with the ordinary business of a legislative assembly; yet, in asking permission to interrupt, for a moment, the regular order of parliamentary proceedings I cannot doubt that the proposition which I have to submit will prove as highly gratifying as it may be unusual.

Mr. Samuel T. Washington, a citizen of Kenawha county, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and one of my constituents, has honored me with the commission of presenting, in his name, and on his behalf, to the Congress of the United States, and through that body to the people of the United States, two most interesting and valuable relics, connected with the past history of our country, and with men whose achievements, both in the field and cabinet, best illustrate and adorn our annals.

One is the sword worn by George Washington, first as a Colonel in the colonial service of Virginia in Forbes' campaign against the French and Indians, and afterwards during the whole period of the war of Independence, as commander-in-chief of the American army.

It is a plain cutlass or hanger, with a green hilt and silver guard. On the upper ward of the scabbard is engraven "J. Bailey, Fishkill" It is accompanied by a buckskin belt, which is secured by a silver buckle and clasp, whereon are engraven the letters G. W. and the figures 1775.—These are of the plainest workmanship, but substantial, and in keeping with the man and with the times to which they belonged.

The history of this sword is perfectly authentic, and leaves no shadow of doubt as to its identity.

The last will and testament of General Washington, bearing date on the 9th day of February, 1799, contains among a great variety of bequests, the following clause: "To each of my nephews, William Augustine Washington, George Lewis, George Steptoe Washington, Bushrod Washington, and Samuel Washington, I give one of the swords or cutleaux of which I may die possessed; and they are to choose in the order they are named. These swords are accompanied with an injunction, not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and in the latter case, to keep them unsheathed and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof."

In the distribution of the swords, hereby devised, among the five nephews therein enumerated, the one now presented, fell to the share of Samuel Washington, the devisee last named in the clause of the will I have just read.

This gentleman who died a few years since, in the county of Kenowha, and who was the father of Samuel T. Washington, the donor, I well knew. I have often seen this sword in his possession, and received from himself the following account of the manner in which it became his property, in the division among the devisees.

He said that he knew it to have been the side arms of General Washington, during the Revolutionary war—not that used on occasions of parade and review, but the constant *service sword* of the great chief—that he had himself seen General Washington wear this identical sword, he presumed for the last time, when, in 1794, he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, then concentrated at Cumberland, under command of General Lee, and destined to co-operate with the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops then assembled at Bedford, in suppressing what has been called "the whisky insurrection."

General Washington was at that time President of the United States, and as such, was commander-in-chief of the Army. It is known that it was his intention to lead the army in person, on that occasion, had he found it necessary, and he went to Bedford and Cumberland, prepared for that event. The condition of things did not require it, and he returned to his civil duties at Philadelphia.

Mr. Samuel Washington held the commission of a captain at that time himself, and served in that campaign, and many incidents of which he has related to me.

He was anxious to obtain this particular sword, and preferred it to all others, among which was the ornamented and costly present from the Great Frederick.

At the time of division among the nephews, without intimating what his preference was, he jocosely remarked, "that, inasmuch as he was the only one of them who had participated in military service, they ought to permit him to take choice." This suggestion was met in the same spirit in which it was made, and the choice being awarded him, he chose this the plainest and intrinsically the least valuable of any, simply because it was "the battle-sword."

I am also in possession of the most salutary evidences, furnished by Col. George Washington, of Georgetown, the nearest male relative of General Washington now living, as to the identity of this sword. His information was derived from his father, the devisee first named in the clause of the will which I have read, from his uncle, the late Judge Bushrod Washington of the Supreme Court, and Major Lawrence Lewis, the acting executor of General Washington's will, all of whom concurred in the statement that the true service sword was that selected by Capt. Samuel Washington.

It remained in this gentleman's posession until his death, esteemed by him the most precious memento of his illustrious kinsman. It then became the property of his son, who animated by that patriotism which so characterised the "Father of his Country," has consented that such a relic ought not to be appropriated by an individual citizen, and has instructed me, his representative, to offer it to the nation, to be preserved in its public depositories as the common property of all; since its office has been to achieve and defend the common liberty of all.

He has, in like manner requested me to present this cane to the Congress of the United States, deeming it not unworthy of public acceptance.

This was once the property of the philosopher and patriot, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

By a codicil to his last will and Testament, we find it thus disposed of:

"My fine crab-tree walking-stick, with a gold head, curiously wrought in the form of a Cap of Liberty, I give to my friend, and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

General Washington in his will devises this cane as follows:

"Item. To my brother, Charles Washington, I give and bequeath the gold headed cane, left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will."

Captain Samuel Washington was the only son of Charles Washington, the devisee; from whom he derived, by inheritance, this interesting memorial, and having transmitted to his son, Samuel T. Washington, the latter thus seeks to bestow it worthily by associating it with the battle sword, in a gift to his countrymen.

I cordially concur with Mr. Washington, in the opinion that they each merit public preservation, and I obey, with pleasure, his wishes here in presenting them, in his name to the nation.

Let the sword of the Hero and the staff of the Philosopher go together! Let them have place among the proudest trophies, and most honored memorials of our national achievements.

Upon this staff once leaned the sage of whom it has been said: "He snatched the lightning from Heaven, and the sceptre of tyrants."

A mighty arm once wielded this sword, in a righteous cause, even unto the dismemberment of empires. In the hands of Washington, this was "the sword of the Lord and Gideon."

It was never drawn except in defence of the public liberty. It was never sheathed until a glorious and triumphant success returned it to the scabbard without a stain of cruelty or dishonor upon its blade. It was never surrendered except to that country which bestowed it.

[Loud and long continued plaudits followed the delivery of this address—in which members and auditors participated.]

The Sergeant-at-arms advanced to the seat of the honorable gentleman, and received into his custody the interesting relics.

Mr. Adams then rose to submit a resolution in relation thereto; and be said:

MR. SPEAKER: In presenting this resolution to the House, it may, perhaps, be expected that I should accompany it with some remarks suitable to the occasion; and yet, sir, I never rose to address this House under a deeper conviction of the want of words to express the emotions that I feel. It is precisely because occasions like this are adapted to produce universal sympathy, that little can be said by any one, but what, in the language of the heart—in tones not loud, but deep—every one present has literally said to himself. My respected friend from Virginia, by whom this offering of patriotic sentiment has been presented to the Representative assembly of the nation, it seems to me, has already said all that can be said suitable to this occasion. In parting from him, as after a few short days we must all do, it will on my part be with sorrow, that in all probability I shall see his face and hear his voice no more. But his words of this day have been planted in my memory, and will there remain till the last pulsation of my heart. The sword of Washington! The staff of Franklin! Oh, sir, what associations are linked in adamant with those names. Washington! the warrior of human freedom! Washington! whose sword my friend has said was never drawn but in the cause of his country, and never sheathed when needed in his country's cause! Franklin! the philosopher of the thunderbolt, the printing press, and the ploughshare.

What names are these in the scanty catalogue of the benefactors of mankind—Washington and Franklin! What other two men, whose lives belong to the 18th century of Christendom, have left a deeper impression of themselves upon the age in which they lived, and upon all after times! Washington, the warrior and the legislator! In war contending, by the wager of battle, for the independence of this country, and for the freedom of the human race—ever manifesting, amidst the horrors of war, by precept and example, his reverence for the laws of peace, and for the tenderest sympathies of humanity. In peace, soothing the ferocious spirit of discord among his own countrymen into harmony, and giving to that very sword now presented to his country a charm more potent than that attributed in ancient times to the lyre of Orpheus. Franklin, the mechanic of his own fortune, teaching, in early youth, under the shackles of indigence, the way to wealth; and, in the shade of obscurity, the path to greatness; in the maturity of manhood, disarming the thunder of its terrors, the lightning of its fatal blast; and wresting from the tyrants hand the more afflictive sceptre of oppression: while descending into the vale of years, traversing the Atlantic ocean; braving, in the dead of winter, the battle and the breeze; bearing in his hand the charter of Independence, which he had contributed to form; and tendering, from this self-created nation, to the mightiest monarchs of Europe, the olive-branch of peace, the mercurial wand of commerce, and the amulet of protection and safety to the man of peace on the pathless ocean from the inexorable cruelty and merciless rapacity of war; and finally in the last stage of life, with four-score winters on his head, under the torture of an incurable disease, returning to his native land, closing his days as the Chief Magistrate of his adopted Commonwealth, after contributing, by his counsels, under the Presidency of Washington, and recording his name, under the sanction of devout prayer, invoked by him to God, to that Constitution, under the authority of which we are here assembled as the Representatives of the North American people, to receive, in their name, and for them, these venerable relics of the wise, the valiant and the good founders of our great confederative Republic, these sacred symbols of our golden age.

May they be deposited among the archives of our Government; and may every American who shall hereafter behold them ejaculate a mingled offering of praise to that Supreme Ruler of the Universe, by whose tender mercies our Union has been hitherto preserved through all the vicissitudes and revolutions of the turbulent world, and of prayer for the continuance of those blessings, by the dispensations of his providence to our beloved country from age to age, till time shall be no more. (Great applause.)

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to Samuel T. Washington, of Kenawha county, Virginia, for the present of the sword used by his illustrious relative, George Washington, in the military career of his early youth, in the seven years' war, and throughout the war of our national independence; and of the staff bequeathed by the patriot, statesman, and sage, Benjamin Franklin, to the same leader of the armies of freedom in the revolutionary war, George Washington.

That these precious relics are hereby accepted, in the name of the nation; that they be deposited for safe keeping in the Department of State of the United States; and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the said Samuel T. Washington.

The resolution was adopted unanimously and with loud acclamation.

Mr. McKennan said it was apparent, from the feeling which had been produced from what had just taken place, that gentlemen were not prepared to enter into the ordinary business of the session; and therefore he moved the House adjourn.

Mr. Hopkins requested the gentleman to withdraw the motion for a moment, in order that it might be stated on the face of the resolution that it was unanimously adopted.

The suggestion was acceded to, and the resolution amended accordingly.

Mr. Taliaferro moved that the remarks of the gentlemen from Virginia and Massachusetts be entered on the journal.

The motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and the House adjourned; when the members generally thronged around and congratulated Mr. Adams and Mr. Summers on their eloquent addresses.

FINES.—The Daily Advertiser says:—"We learn from good authority, that nearly *three thousand dollars*, being the amount paid into the Municipal Court by persons who have been fined for violation of the Sunday law, has been paid over to the Commonwealth by the Sheriff of this county, during the past year."

From the Liberty Press.

The Cause of hard Times.

Why is this country in such deep distress, without famine, pestilence or war?

It is because one-third of this nation have lived in idleness, on the labor of the other two-thirds, by means of credit, for the last twenty years. The nation contains 18,000,000 of people. In the thirteen slave states we may estimate the population at 8,000,000. There are 2,700,000 slaves. The persons to whom the title to these slaves exist, are 250,000, or the seventy-second part of the nation, who own the slaves, and govern the republic. The wives, children, and relatives of slaveholders are 1,250,000, to which add the owners, and it makes 1,500,000, or one-twelfth part of the nation, who rule us in Congress, as both parties at the north do as the south desires, in Congress, for fear of losing the support of that part of the south who are called whigs or democrats.

Labor in slave states is regarded as disgraceful, when performed by white persons. This is the general rule—there are some exceptions. There are not over one and a half millions of slave-laboring men and women in the Southern states, or one in five, who are regarded as prime laborers. The other 1,200,000 slaves are infirm, aged, children, or fugitive in the woods and swamps.

Labor is the only support for a nation; and that nation which has the greatest amount of available, employed labor, is the richest nation on a long run.

Only one person out of five, labors in the Southern States, and that is a *slave*, whose every movement is propelled by fear—not compensation—no, it is the lash, not cash. The slave provides in part for himself and four other beings, and yet we are told he cannot, if free, take care of himself alone.

But it cannot be denied that the 1,500,000 of slaves cannot furnish much over two-thirds of the sustenance of the South, with all the white labor, which only prevails in limited districts. Since 1828, or fifteen years, the South have been trusted with $300,000,000 of northern labor, or $20,000,000 a year, from the free states, which never has, & never will be paid in aught except Bankruptcy. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the free states, which has not paid its quota towards the twenty millions per annum, during some one of the last fifteen years. Let us look at our staples—wheat, corn, rye, oats, butter, cheese, hides, iron, wool manufactures, hats, shoes, cloth, woolen, cotton, carriages, leather, and goods which the North have imported from Europe. Let us examine the credit system, as applied to the intercourse between the slave and free states.

The South has got hold of northern labor in a great variety of ways, and will continue to do so as long as slavery exists. A., in the county of Oneida, is a wool buyer, and is trusted; he is considered a man of large property. He buys 200,000 weight of wool of the farmers around, and in years past, on an average, at 40 cents per pound, or $80,000. He sells it to a large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts, on credit, which make it into cloth, and send the cloth, valued at $150,000, to a commission merchant in New York, who sells one half, or $75,000, to ten different merchants in the southern states. He sells in large quantities the other half to wholesale jobbers in the city of New York, on credit, and the jobbers, for sake of great profit, sell to different merchants at the south. These southern merchants, one half of them, fail, for directly, and indirectly, they have got the whole of the cloth.—The commission merchant, if he has warranted these southern notes, (as he often does) fails—the New York jobbers fail—and it falls back on the manufacturing Co., who fail—and A. fails, who has bought the 200,000 pounds of wool of not less than 400 or 500 farmers in Central New York. Some of these farmers fail for want of this very money to pay their debts; and their hired men go unpaid, and their mechanics unsatisfied. But suppose A., the wool buyer, had got the eighty thousand dollars out of 10 different banks in Central New York, and got twenty or thirty of his neighbors to endorse, and had paid the farmers for their wool, and then A. had sold it as before stated, and the southern merchants, the New York commission merchant, the jobbers, and the Manufacturing company had successively failed, then A. and his thirty endorsers are probably ruined, and many persons whom they owe; for they, A. and his endorsers, must stand this load; and if they cannot, then the banks who loaned A. the money must break, and the widow and orphan stockholders must lose their little property in the bank. But suppose the Manufacturers get the Boston banks to loan them the money to pay the Oneida wool buyer; it only shifts the load from Central New York to Boston. Or suppose, as was sometimes the case, the southern merchants had borrowed the $150,000 of the U. S. Bank or its branches, and then failed, as they of the south often did, and dragged down a branch of that bank—for it seems the south got $25,000 of that bank, never to be paid. Thus the U. S. Bank is ruined. The stock is mainly owned by persons of the northern and the free states, and thousands and tens of thousands of these stockholders have been utterly ruined by the south, and persons having a little income of 3 or $400 a year from the U. S. Bank, such as the infirm, the aged, the decayed, the widow and the fatherless, who by this bank and others being ruined by the south, have been driven to the Poor-house, in the free states, or into extreme destitution. Men who buy up butter and cheese at the north, have been ruined very often by this same process, from the south, and the loss finally rolled back, like falling Brick, to the very door of the butter and cheese makers, who by not being paid therefore, were unable to pay their laborers, and thus immense distress ensues.

The south has become indebted to Lynn, in Mass., in the last fifteen years, $3,000,000, never to be paid, for shoes and boots alone. It is a town of only 14 or 15,000 inhabitants. Let us see how this matter operates in another form. A tanner in Chautauque county offers five cents a pound for green hides, and is to be trusted one year till he can turn them—he buys on credit and tans in the rough $20,000 worth, and brings them to a leather merchant at Utica, who buys them again on credit and sets some twenty men to work to make them complete for the use of the shoemaker, and for twenty-five thousand dollars sells them to a great manufacturer of boots and shoes at Lynn, who has 100 men doing job work, who make for him $60,000 worth of boots and shoes out of this leather; and this Lynn boss from time to time sends off his manufactured shoes and boots to the commission merchant in New York, who sells them directly, or indirectly, to southern merchants, who fail; the New York *go-betweens* are likewise *ruined*, the Lynn man and his one hundred workmen and their families, to many of whom 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and $600 of unpaid wages are due, all fail; bankruptcy rolls over them, and ruins the Utica man and his twenty laborers, and the Chautauque tanner and twenty years of industry are swept to destruction, and the proprietors of those hides for fifty miles around, are left to contemplate the mode and manner of shoeing and booting an idle, vagabond, slaveholding population, where only one in five will work, and *that man* a slave. The man who has sold his hides without pay, in Chautauque, says to himself:

"Slavery has done this, and always will so treat me, not only as to my hides, but also as to my wool, iron, wheat, hats, and every other thing we grow or make at the North, until Slavery is abolished at the South, and men go to work and produce an equivalent, to pay for what they buy." The Chautauque man says, on reflection, it is no longer a mystery to him to understand how the South get hold of our property, eat, drink, and wear it, without paying for it. The North, in the last fifteen years, has lost five times as much by the South, as the entire specie of the North at this time. There is so little money in proportion to the debts we owe each other at the North, that the man who has money can buy at one half the old prices; labor is reduced one half, owing to our losses by slavery, and as a punishment for upholding this *dreadful crime* of not emancipating the slaves; until at last we shall find by so doing we get but one-half our pay for our labor, at the North. So long as we will not care for the slave, and will vote for pro-slavery rules, and thus uphold slavery at the South, it is a just retribution of Providence to make us, *unpaid*, supply from our labor at the North that deficiency which the slave-holder cannot extort by his lash, from the slave at the South. We have not one-half as much personal property, cash, silver and gold, as we should have had, in the free States, if the South had paid us for what she has eat, drank and worn out of our free labor. And no better times can be expected while slavery exists—while one-third of the white population at the South governs the country, and has two-thirds of the offices in the Navy, in the Army, in the Departments at Washington—and three-quarters of the consuls and foreign ministers,—and fifty millions expended in the Florida war, for the benefit of Georgia, South-Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida contractors, to break up the last asylum of the fugitive slave at the South. Alas! alas! we are nothing but wretched, conquered provinces, north of Mason and Dixon's line, paying tribute to our Southern masters, until slavery is overthrown, and until it is no longer disgraceful to the white man to earn his bread by the *sweat* of his *brow*. Labor will be honorable in all at the South the moment slavery ceases, and the amount of labor there *then*, would be instantly doubled. The value of our labor and property at the North would be doubled by tearing slavery from the vitals of the country. We should instantly abolish the act of 1793, slavery in the District of Columbia, the internal slave trade between the States, and not allow Florida a place in the Union except as a free State, and cause Congress to guaranteo to each State a republican form of government, and then Slavery would prepare to crawl into its coffin.

TRUTH-TELLER.

Utica, 1842.

The Impoverishing Influence of Slavery.

The earth and labor are the two primary sources of wealth, and no man who has earnestly and steadfastly contemplated his own nature, and the main-spring of his own exertion, can remain in doubt touching the impoverishing tendency of a system of coerced labor. What is it that cheers the heart, that buoys up the spirit, and prompts the shrill whistle and the joyous song of the northern mechanic, as he plies the bright tool, or the agriculturist, as he drives his team afield? It is the magic thought, that he can command the product of his own toil, and bestow them without hindrance upon the loved ones around him, rendering them intelligent, useful, and permanently happy. It is this which prompts to invention, and which has filled the north with internal improvements, and wonder-working machinery. Under the touch of this magic wand, New England's rock-bound coasts, extended sand-bars, and sterile hills, have been clothed with verdant beauty, and with teeming harvests. While the "*Old Dominion*," with a soil naturally as fine and productive as any that was ever kissed by the sun, marked by noble rivers, watered by beautiful streamlets, abundant in calcareous substances with which to keep up its health and productiveness, is passing into decay and sterility. Where once the eye looked upon the princely mansions, verdant walks, and luxuriant harvests, it now rests upon sterile and barren wastes, untenanted and dilapidated ruins. It would seem that the angry breath of God had breathed upon her, and her green and beautiful things are withered. This is thy work, O slavery!

We have been led to these reflections from a conversation with a gentleman of considerable intelligence, who resides in North Woodstock, and who has traveled somewhat extensively in the South. The following are some of the interesting statements he made to us.

A new England farmer of small means, some eight or ten years ago, went to Virginia, and bought a farm of twelve hundred acres, some twenty-five miles from Washington. He has employed twelve free men; at a yearly expense, aside from board, of $1,800; he led paid for his land, and awhile since, a Mr. Custis, son of George Washington's wife, by her former husband, who was left with six or seven thousand acres of land, and six or seven hundred negroes, had become so reduced and embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances, that he came to this New Englander, and told him he must raise for him (Mr. Custis) $5,000, or a large portion of his land and negroes, would be sold at an immense loss. The farmer from New England, told him he could not do it. Custis insisted that he had the ability and that there was not another man in the region who could do it, and that he was there from his last resort. The free labor farmer, finally raised for him the money. He moreover declared to my informant, that there was not a man in that region who was on the whole poorer—more perplexed to make his ends meet, than was this very planter with his 500 negroes, and his 6,000 acres of land.

The same gentleman said to me, that he visited Mount Vernon; that every thing there, bore the marks of decay. The walks, the green house, the old mansion itself, all indicated the presence of poverty and neglect. He had an interview with its present occupant, the widow of John Washington, who was the nephew of Bushrod Washington, the *brother* of George. She apologized for the state of the property, and declared her utter inability to put it in repair. She said it was a great shame, that it must go to decay under the wasting hand of time, but declared that she could not meet from the income of the estate, her annual expenses, that had she not received, from time to time *aid from her friends* in Norfolk, she should have been obliged to have abandoned Mount Vernon altogether. My informant asked her, how extensive was the estate, and how numerous were her negroes. She replied that the estate comprised 1,200 acres of land, and she owned 40 negroes. She further remarked that she was endeavoring to retain the place till her sons became of age, and should be able to make some disposal of the property.

These facts need no comment. They carry conviction on their *very face*, and shed a strong light on the question of compensation.

Our objectors would have us pay the south, not only for removing the greatest source of ignorance, immorality, vice, and the judgments of Heaven, but also of *National embarrassment and southern poverty*.

I. G.

Romanism in Salem.—The Romanists in Salem Massachusetts, have withdrawn their children from the public schools. This by order of the priests. [illegible] for a priest-ridden people.

THE PHILANTHROPIST,

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Friday, February 24, 1843.

The Constitution and Slavery.

We took the ground sometime since, that the compact between the states in relation to the surrender of fugitives from service or labor, was a gross immorality, and therefore not binding upon the people of the several states. It was a compact to do a moral *wrong*, and could not stand in the court of Heaven or that of man. In regard to the *new* slave states, there are other considerations of a *constitutional* character, which may be urged.

1. Some years since, we threw out the idea, that the states formed out of the North Western Territory were not bound by constitutional stipulation, to surrender fugitive slaves, escaping from the *new* slave states. Above a year and half ago this point was taken up and discussed in the Cincinnati Gazette and the Philanthropist, by Mr. Birney and the editor of this paper on one side, and certain professional gentlemen on the other. The foundation of our argument was this.

By the Congress of the confederation, 1787, an ordinance was passed for the government of the North West Territory. The ordinance contained a compact, embracing six articles which were declared to be "forever unalterable unless by common consent"—as follows:

"It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, that the articles shall be considered articles of compact between the original states and the people and states of said territory, and shall *"forever remain unalterable unless by common consent."*

None of these articles has ever been altered, for no such "common consent" has been obtained. When states were organized in the territory, and admitted into the Union, they entered it with the obligations of these six articles binding upon them: nor could the constitution of the United States impair their force, for the parties to its formation and ratification, were not the parties to the compact in the ordinance.

One of the articles was as follows:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her service as aforesaid."

This article established, or more properly acknowledged, Liberty as the fundamental law of the territory, to which but one exception could exist, that of persons escaping from labor or service, from any one of the ORIGINAL states. By every just rule of intepretation, the exception, being against natural right, must be construed *strictly*; and consequently, the right to reclaim fugitive slaves in the North West Territory was confined to the *original* slave states. *New* slave states which might be formed were to have no such privilege. The reason of the restriction is to be sought in the nature of the public sentiment of the times in which the ordinance was framed.—the statesman of that era with here & there an exception, contemplated the speedy extinction of slavery, and were unwilling to favor its extension by granting it any favor. This sixth article then, has never been altered by common consent—and therefore, we deny the right of the slaveholder, even under the constitution, in any of the new slave states, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, to reclaim his fugitive slave upon our soil.

2. There is another constitutional consideration, which has not hitherto been insisted on in this connection. It is, that there is no legal slavery in any of the new slave states over which Congress once exercised exclusive jurisdiction; so that even allowing so much comprehensiveness of intent to the clause of the federal constitution relating to fugitives from service or labor, as pro-slavery men claim for it, still it does not authorize the slaveholder in any of those states, (Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana,) to reclaim in any of the other states, the fugitive from his service. For, if there be no legal slavery in these states, the system as existing in them can confer no rights.

The proposition just stated may appear startling to many persons; but, it is nothing more than a necessary inference from the true principles of the constitution in relation to slavery,—principles which were advocated by the Hon. T. F. Marshall, of Kentucky, in a series of letters published two or three years since in the Frankfort Commonwealth, in regard to the domestic slave-trade,—principles, to which Judge McLean, in the great Mississippi case, gave his direct, unequivocal sanction,—principles, which were embodied in the famous resolutions of Mr. Giddings, for which he was censured by the House of Representatives, but which since then have commanded the assent of a majority of the thinking men of the country, —principles which have been most clearly set forth, however, in the addresses of the state Liberty conventions of Ohio.

They are these:—

1. The Constitution of the United States never regards slaves as *property*, but always as *persons* —never acts upon them as *property*, but always as *persons*.

2. Slavery is the creature of municipal law, and can have no existence beyond the laws which create it—the slave ceasing to be such the moment he passes beyond their jurisdiction.

Mr. Marshall assumed the first principle, to prove, that Congress had no power over the inter-state slave-trade: for, it could not interfere with it except under the constitutional clause which empowers it to regulate commerce among the several states: but action under this clause for the suppression of the slave-trade between the states would involve the assumption that slaves were *property*, an assumption repudiated by the constitution which is the sole measure of the powers of congress.

As to the truth of the principle, there ought to be no doubt. In confirmation of it the memorable saying of Mr. Madison is often quoted;—"*He thought it wrong to admit in the constitution the idea, that there could be property in man.*" But, the quotation should always be accompanied by the statement, that the phraseology of the constitution, (respecting the slave-trade,) to which he objected as involving this "idea," was so altered as to exclude it;—which demonstrates that it never was the intention of the framers of the constitution that it should operate on slaves, as *property*. Take this in connection with the fact, that throughout that instrument, the idea of property in man is carefully excluded, and the principle must appear settled.

It would follow that the several departments of the federal government, in all their acts touching the question of slavery, should conform themselves rigidly to this principle. Hence, the Executive Department can have no right to demand compensation for slaves, driven by stress of weather or landed by any means in the ports of another country, for such a demand implies that they are *property*. Nor can the national legislature pass laws to compensate owners for the loss of their slaves—for the same reason.

On this ground, it must have been that, until the recent introduction into the House of Representatives of the bill for the relief of the people of West Florida, providing for the payment of the slaves killed or stolen during the invasion of that territory by Gen. Jackson, in 1814, Congress uniformly rejected all claims for compensation for slaves, lost in a similar way.

This ground too, was virtually conceded by the slave-holders, in the House of Representatives, still more recently. Our government, transcending its legitimate powers, had pertinaciously claimed from Great Britain compensation for certain slaves in American vessels, driven into the British ports in the West Indies. Compensation was conceded for the slaves on board the Encomium and Comet, because they had been forced within British jurisdiction, before the date of the emancipation act. During the present session, there being a portion of this money still in the treasury, a bill was introduced providing for its payment to the owners of the slaves, &c. Mr. Giddings objected from day to day to its passage, till at length its friends asked him to amend it in his own way. "He amended it," says a legal gentleman, a correspondent of the National Anti-slavery Standard, "so as simply to withdraw the price of human flesh and blood from the treasury, and changed the title of the bill so as to read instead of 'a bill for the relief of persons who had lost slaves,' &c., 'a bill for the relief of the Treasurer', &c. In this form the bill passed."

This was in fact a concession of the ground for which we contend—that no Department of the General Government has a right in any of its acts to assume that slaves are *property*.

Hence, Congress cannot *sustain* slavery, much less *create* it—for this would be to reduce men to the condition of *property*.

Nor can there be slaves on the high seas under the American flag, for the vessel is under the jurisdiction of the General Government, not of a particular state; and there are and can be, no federal laws to make or hold human beings, as *property*.

Nor is there any legal slavery in the District of Columbia. The slave-laws of Maryland and Virginia regarded slaves as property. Congress re-enacted them, but they must be null and void, for whence did congress derive its power to treat men as *property*?

Nor is there any legal slavery in Florida. That territory is under the exclusive control of Congress; but this body can sanction no laws which operate upon men as property—allowing the principle which Mr. Marshall advocated, and Judge McLean asserted, to be the true one, in favor of which we certainly have the authority of Mr. Madison, and the action of the framers of the constitution.

For the same reason, there is no legal slavery in Missisippi, Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas, which were all once territories of the United States, governed by laws deriving their force from Congress. The old laws of the section of country divided into these territories, upheld slavery, but *when* they passed under the jurisdiction of the United States, the slaves, by that act, became free; the force which had held them slaves, ceasing to operate. How could Congress, deriving its powers solely from a constitution which never regards slaves as property, reduce these *freemen* again to the condition of *property*? It could not do it, not only for the reason stated, but for other reasons.

1. The powers of Congress are *derivative*. Ours is a government of *grants*; to the extent of these grants it may go and no further. Where is the grant of power to create or continue slavery? To take freemen,—for remember, in the case noticed, there was an interval between the expiration of the local law of slavery, and that law of Congress which renewed it, during which the slave, released from the force which had held him a slave, became necessarily *free*—to take *freemen*, & again rivet the yoke of bondage upon them? We challenge the keen-eyed democracy, the *constitutional* body-guard of slavery, its hewer of wood and drawer of water, to point out any such grant.

2. But, there is a provision in the constitution which positively prohibits Congress from doing this criminal act. In the 5th of the amendments, it is expressly provided, that no person shall be deprived of "life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

The slavery then which Congress created in those territories was unconstitutional and illegal; and if it was unconstitutional then, and illegal, we know not by what legerdemain it has since been converted into constitutional or legal slavery. No lapse of time has changed its original character.

But if slavery in these states be illegal, it can confer no rights of any kind upon the citizens.— Therefore, they have no right, under the federal constitution, to claim their runaways in any of the other states.

"Temerity."

The Western Christian Advocate, in contradicting the report that Samuel Lewis had left the Methodist Episcopal church, says:

"We have heard of none in this vicinity who incline to *attempt that dangerous experiment.* Of the 110,000 Methodists in the state of Ohio, we believe only twenty-three have had the *temerity* to follow the example of those eastern seceders in leaving the church."

With what pains and penalties are seceders followed, that secession is so hazardous an act? Really if we were a Methodist, such language as that would greatly help to drive us from the church. There is an arrogance about it, that savors too much of Romish pretension.

Pretensions,

Politicians appear to think it impertinent, that any class of men in this country should assume the name of "*Liberty* men." "Are we not all Liberty men?" they exclaim. Certainly, ye are all Liberty men. The patriots of the revolution were but babes to you, in the knowledge and love of Liberty. How ye have grieved over the existence of slavery in this country! What carefulness it hath wrought in you! "yea, what clearing of yourselves, yea, what indignation, yea, what fear, yea, what vehement desire, yea, what zeal, yea, what revenge! In all things ye have approved yourselves to be clear in this matter." Behold what your zeal hath wrought!--- The reduction of the slave population from six hundred thousands, to twenty-five hundred thousands! The decrease of the number of slave states from seven to thirteen! The degradation of the slave-interest from a power represented by O, to supremacy! Yea, what zeal! in all things ye, whigs and democrats, have approved yourselves to be clear in this matter.

Are ye not all Liberty men? Ye are the salt of the land. How ye have sweetened the lump! Look abroad—in point of public spirit, gentleness of party feeling, devotion to the country's highest good, high-toned political morals, the purity of our national councils, the decorum of our legislative halls, the stability and wisdom of our legislation, is not this the Golden Era?

To make the demonstration complete, we shall quote your own sayings—and what better authority.

Thus, the Ohio Statesman holds forth on this wise.

WANT OF LIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentuckian says that there are only *three* democratic papers in Kentucky, which circulate not over 4,000 papers; two of them a thousand each---the other two thousand. It is not any wonder, from this, that the State is about closing her school houses. The *Ohio Statesman* alone has six thousand subscribers, with a rapidly increasing subscription list; and, we believe, the county democratic papers in Ohio are as liberally patronized as any others in the Union. No people in the Union read newspapers more generally than those of Ohio; and for the last few years the democratic papers in Ohio have had a decided advantage over those of their opponents in spirit, talent and general interest.

One of the blessed effects of this large circulation of enlightening papers, we presume, is the Black Code of Ohio.

But if Democracy spreads *Light*, Whiggery is the very pink of *Truthfulness*. The same day that saw the birth of the foregoing paragraph, witnessed the labor-pains of the State Journal, and lo! there was brought forth the following.

"Whiggery, in the political system, is what Christianity is among the various Religions of the Globe. It is a pure and elevated belief.— The one inspires us with lofty and noble sentiments---the other brutalizes and degrades us."

Which? Whiggery or Christianity?

Again:—

"It requires intelligence to comprehend the maxims of Whiggery."

We should think so---*great* intelligence.

"Under its influence, every thing grows and expands---strikes a deeper root and attains a loftier height."

Not excepting Southern Slavery and Northern servility.

"Dereliction from the Whig faith implies a want of principle, or its sacrifice."

Are we not all *Liberals*, as well as Liberty men?

"We cannot say of a man who attaches himself to the Whig party, he is corrupted, or he has fallen from grace. It would be a contradiction in terms."

Why? Because fallen, *before* his attachment?

"The very reverse is the fact. The remark is only true when used in the opposite sense; as when a Whig renounces his obligations and goes over to the enemy. That constitutes moral treason and corruption. It implies baseness and depravity."

Are we not all Liberty men? Are we not liberal? Are we not modest? Are we not the salt of the land? Out of their own mouths I promised to prove these positions.

But the Journal labors with the inspiration of the theme.

"Whiggery and truth dwell together in one temple."—

And so, many centuries ago, the temple of truth was occupied with sheep and oxen, and the seats of money changers.

"The enemies of these fraternal principles--- Federalism, Radicalism, Third Partyism, Mormonism, Millerism, and Tylerism---fill all the rest in the land, and have set up false gods and altars, to seduce the unconfirmed, or entrap the unwary."

Whereas the god we worship is HENRY CLAY, and our altar is made up of the bones of the thousands of human beings which his influence has caused to bleach on the plains of slavery.

"A man of great abilities cannot be hostile to Whig principles, and be honest- -no more than one can be a good citizen, and live by high-way robbery"—

Which is proved by the fact, that Henry Clay, who is set forth as the very impersonation of Whiggery, does *not* live by robbery, but *is* in the habit of paying wages to the fifty laborers employed on his farm at Ashland.

"A genuine patriot and good citizen must be a Whig, of course."

Of course.

"If he should cease to be one, he would cease to be the other."

Of course.

"This we do know with sufficient certainty, namely, that the mass of those who are distinguished for infirmity of understanding or obliquity of principle are opposed to us."

And if such be opposed to you, is it any wonder that there should be found among your adversaries so many men of strong understanding and straight principle?

"There is a story told of one Atreus, which conveys a fine moral. In a wrestling match with some of the demigods of antiquity, he was often cast to the ground by the superior address or strength of his antagonist, but there was a virtue in the embraces of mother earth, which enabled him to rise with invigorated limbs to renew the conflict."

We have often thought that both Whiggery and Democracy derived much of their strength from too great familiarity with mother-earth.--- One thing is certain, the lower they *descend*, with the more force they rise.

That we are all Liberty men, all pure men, all truthful men, so far as Whiggery is concerned, is demonstrated. Lest any should think the proof not made out so conclusively in the case of the Democracy, we shall give the following from the precious Democrat who writes from Washington for the Ohio Statesman.

"How stands the matter now? There are two great parties, and the fragment of a third, contending for the power of administering the General Government, on the following principles expressed, or understood:

1. The old Jeffersonian Republican party, known as the Democratic party. No Government Bank—no invidious protective tariff, for the protection of organized monopolies, to the oppression of the producing classes. No internal improvement of mere local character. No divisions of the public revenue among the States under any disguises. The independence of the treasury from all banking corporations. No interference on the part of the General Congress, to the dismemberment of the Union, in the domestic institutions of the States. No assumption of the State debts; first, in consideration of a respect for the Constitution; secondly, because of the bankruptcy of the General Government. No concessions of territory, or title, or right of the government, for the sake of peace, when peace is to be purchased at the sacrifice of the national honor. No appointments to office, of men disqualified in character and abilities for their trust, on account of the *influence* they may command. Principles, and men supporting them."

Some of the more distinctive principles he has unfortunately omitted, such as---*negro-hating, slave-catching, gag-laws, denial of the right of petition, no discussion on human rights in their application to slavery, support of slavery, submission to the slave-drivers of the South, a tariff that will advance the interests of the cotton-growers and sugar-planters, the repeal of all laws which they dislike, and the passage of all laws which they demand.*

Are we not all Liberty men in this country--- Whigs, Democrats, slave-holders, and all? Without doubt.

A Curious History.

In one of Cost Johnson's letters on his relief scheme, a curious piece of history is revealed.— The letter we have lost, and must quote from memory. It seems that the project of assuming the state debts, when first introduced into Congress, (in 1790, we believe,) was lost, through the influence chiefly of the southern members.— There was good reason for the assumption then, as the debts of the states had been incurred to a great extent, we presume, in the vindication of the rights of the country, not in extravagant schemes of internal improvement. But, the northern states were more largely indebted, owing to their greater exertions during the war, and therefore we presume, the southern members were opposed to assumption. The failure of the project excited great dissatisfaction. The house met and adjourned from day to day, too much out of humor for the transaction of business. At last, Hamilton and Jefferson contrived a dinner, to which were invited the leading men of both parties, and Jefferson promised to use his influence to change the vote of the Virginia members— hinting that a little concession on both sides was all that was necessary. The dinner was eaten— and the bargain struck. The Virginia members agreed to change their vote; and the price was that the seat of government, should eventually be permanently located in the south!

This is another striking illustration of that system of bargaining and compromise, to which slavery has given rise. The slaveholder always takes care to be roundly paid for what he gives.

The Selfishness of the Slave Power.

A southern member, commenting on Mr. Giddings' opposition to a certain bill for indemnifying slaveholders, remarked that he was ready enough to vote for appropriations to aid colored people, but always backward when white men were concerned. Let us see how willing slaveholders are to favor white men, if they happen to live on the wrong side of Mason and Dixon's line. In the latter part of the last and beginning of the present century, the French were in the habit of committing depredations on our commerce.— Claims for indemnity were immediately set up by our government; but by the treaties of 1800 and 1803, they were relinquished, in consideration of the abandonment of certain claims which France had upon us. The government of course was bound to see to it, that the claims of the citizens who had sustained damages from the French should be satisfied. Again and again, for many years, has this subject been brought before Congress, but still nothing has been done.— Twelve different committees, it is said, have set upon these claims, and, without exception, reported in their favor. But the reports have received the go-by. Nothing is yet done. And why? The Washington correspondent of the Hampshire Gazette asserts that slavery is at the bottom of the mischief. There seems to be reason for the assertion. The claimants *are generally northern men*. And by examining the votes upon the various motions in regard to their claims, it seems that nearly all the slaveholding members are constantly voting to disregard them. On the motion of Mr. Adams, December 28th 1842, to go into committee of the whole on the subject, 54 southern members recorded their votes in the negative, and only 13 in the affirmative: and these thirteen, it is said, have constituents and friends who are interested in the French claims.

"There are, at this time, says the correspondent of the Hampshire Gazette, bills before both Houses of Congress, for paying over a residue of the indemnity obtained from the British Government, for slaves lost on board the Comet and Encomium, they having taken their freedom upon the wreck of those vessels at the Bahama Islands. Now the claims in these cases stand precisely on the same footing as those against France, relinquished for more than an equivalent by our government, except that in the one the claimants are Northern working men, in the other, Southern slaveholders; in the one the claims are of forty years standing, in the other some live; in the one the losses were incurred in the pursuit of a lawful and honorable commerce, in the other by the traffic in human flesh."

And he might have added, in the one, Congress is called upon to do an unconstitutional act, in the other, an act entirely within their constitutional powers.

Dr. Lardner and Slavery.

When we first heard that Dr. Lardner who is now in the south had written something about slavery, we feared almost that he might be on our side. To our relief, we see it stated in the papers, that he has come out with the announcement, that the physical condition of the slaves in the south is *better* than that of the corresponding classes in Europe. Slavery is welcome to the apologies of a man, who ran away with another man's wife.

Treason to the Constitution.

There can be no doubt, we think, that Mr. Clay will be the nominee of the whig party.— Speaking of concessions to the anti-slavery feelings of the country, recommended by certain whigs in Massachusetts, Mr. Greeley of the New York Tribune remarks, that "in the light of policy alone, it would be better even for the whig party to lose the next presidential election with the man of their choice, than to win it by a *concession so ruinous, so fatal!*"

He declares that Mr. Clay cannot be abandoned.

The Ohio State Journal, in allusion to a National Convention says—

"The Convention will be held—Mr. Clay will receive the nomination, made with great unanimity and enthusiasm—the whole whig party will unite upon him as one man—and we are almost prepared to predict that he will be triumphantly elected."

Letters also from Washington, published in the newspapers, say that among the whig members of Congress no other idea than that of the nomination of Mr. Clay is entertained.

We would keep this matter continually before the minds of our friends, for we are advised on good authority, that efforts are now on foot in different parts of the state to bring the Liberty men into the whig party, under the pretence that this party goes for their principles. The duplicity of these efforts should awaken the indignation of every anti-slavery man. What! can the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio be tricked into the support of a duellist, a slaveholder and an advocate of perpetual slavery? We will not insult them by such a suspicion.

The whig leaders, indeed, will not allow that anti-slavery men have a *right* to object to Mr. Clay, on the ground of his being a slaveholder.— It is a violation of the constitution, forsooth! Aye, "*treason to the constitution!*" Listen to Mr. Greeley.

"If the idea had been broached in the Federal Convention of '87, that the free states could force an abolition of slavery by rigidly, systematically excluding slaveholders from all places of honor or trust under the new government, would not the alarm have been sounded—the north profuse of guaranties against such an abuse of accorded, power and the south rigorous in exacting them?

We can excuse the thorough-going abolitionist, who, declaring the constitution an iniquitous compact, refuses to vote or exercise any franchise under it; but he who uses the power granted by the constitution in violation of its essential conditions, is guilty of a deep moral wrong. * * * * * *

To abandon him on such grounds would be a breach of faith to the Whigs of the south and treason to the constitution."

No servile democrat has ever gone further than this. It is not enough that the slaveholders, constituting but a seventy-second part of the nation, have combined to monopolize three-fifths of all the important offices of the general government; but, we are to be instructed by these whigs that we are guilty of "treason to the constitution," if we refuse to vote for them! True, they are transgressors of the laws of God, and are habitually trampling upon human rights---true, their lives are constant violations of the fundamental principles of our government---true, by their aggressions on the rights of the free states, their mismanagement of the government, their quackery in legislation, their eternal experiments designed to reduce Free Labor to the halting gait of slavery, they have brought the nation to the brink of ruin---but what of all this? it is "treason to the constitution," to refuse to vote for a slaveholder!!

The constitution never contemplated the extinction of the banking system by a rigid exclusion of bankers from offices. We suppose the democrat who should make up his mind to vote against a banker for any office whatever, would be "guilty of a moral wrong;" and it would be absolute "treason to the constitution," to go against Biddle on the ground that he had been a banker of the worst description; and so, the people would be guilty of "a moral wrong," and "treason to the constitution," if they should combine their votes to keep the duellist out of office; because, if you please, duellists are not disfranchised in the constitution—on the contrary, they are constitutionally eligible to office—and so are men of every grade of immorality and incompetency; and therefore, every man who refuses to vote for a fornicator, because he is such, and because of the moral influence of such a refusal, is guilty of "a moral wrong"—"treason to the constitution." Mr. Greely would seem to think that the constitution was made for the special benefit of rascals.

Habeas Corpus.

A slaveholder, on his way down the river, stopped last week at Cincinnati, on board the steamboat in which he was passenger. He had with him a slave-girl, who made an attempt to escape. When seen, she was crying bitterly. Being within the jurisdiction of Ohio, and not having escaped hither, she was free under the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Dr. Brooke and others. Mr. Heaton immediately sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and it was served by the deputy sheriff; commanding the slaveholder to produce the girl forthwith. That was the last of it. It is not made the duty of the sheriff to see that the writ is obeyed; and the penalty provided for disobedience, may easily be eluded. The slaveholder coolly pocketed the writ, issued by one of our Supreme Judges, and decamped, setting our laws at defiance, and carrying a free girl, entitled to their protection, into slavery.

Were it possible to still this miserable clamor between whigs and democrats about *pecuniary* questions and choose men, for law makers, deeply imbued with the love of liberty and a regard for *personal rights*, there would be some hope of having the statutes so amended, as to make the habeas corpus a *reality*.

Mr. Vinyard, of Pope.

We give this name a conspicuous position in our paper, because he has earned a weight of infamy too ponderous for ordinary criminals. He is the author of the bill introduced into the Illinois legislature, for the apprehension of supposed slaves. The bill provides that "any person of color taken up in the state, who has not his free papers, or cannot satisfactorily prove that he is a freeman, shall be confined in the Penitentiary for the term of one year."

Any set of men that would pass such an infamous bill as this, would prove themselves fit subjects for Botany bay.

Outrage on Mr. Giddings.

In our Washington correspondence of to-day, the reader will see an account of an outrage on Mr. Giddings, perpetrated by a slaveholding member from Louisiana, named DAWSON. To show that the account is not exaggerated, we give the following from the correspondence of the Ohio Statesman. The writer is one of the most malignant toadies of the slaveholders, to be found any where. He says:—

"When he (Giddings) concluded, General Dawson, of Louisiana, walked courteously up to the honorable gentleman from Ohio, as be was passing down the aisle near his seat, and provokingly nudged him under the fifth rib. Mr. Giddings inquired of the indomitable General, whether any insult was intended by the act.— The Louisianian, in substance, replied, that he intended nothing else, and he considered the provocation justified from the fanatical malevolence of the abolitionist. Mr. Giddings took his seat, pocketing the affront with the "*suaviter in modo*" of the inflexible philosopher of the Ohio State Journal; though it hurt his feelings, as the sequel will show.

Mr. Cushing replied at length to the disgraced Representative from Ohio."

* * * * * *

Mr. Giddings rose to a question of protection. He inquired of the Chair if the individual rights of the members in the liberties of speech are not guaranteed by the rules of the House? He then stated the facts of his collision with Mr. Dawson, and appealed to the House for redress, not from any fears of his personal safety, but for information. The Speaker stated his entire ignorance of the affront alluded to; Mr. Wise explained the affair as an accidental occurrence, not intended at the time as an affront; and that the subsequent declaration by the member from Louisiana that it was, was perhaps carelessly made. Mr. Snyder of Pa., stated the occurrence in nearly the same light. Mr. Saltonstall suggested that, as the member from Louisiana was not in his place, the proceedings in the case be suspended. Mr. Giddings insisted that it was an affront. Mr. Calhoun, of Mass., inquired if there was no rule provided in such cases? The Speaker replied in the negative. Mr. Mallory stated the transaction; Mr. Adams appealed for the regular orders of the day. The Speaker stated, that as there was no question of order before the House, the whole controversy upon this case was out of order. Mr. Giddings said that personally he felt no concern in the matter, except as to the rights of members of the House, and the subject was left with them for a decision. You may rest assured, Mr. Editor, that Dawson did acknowledge the hunch as an affront, and that he acknowledged it in very decisive terms. There is not, perhaps, in Congress a more polite or accomplished gentleman in his manners than Gen. Dawson, but, in this case, being irritated by the useless, and worse than useless phrenzy of the Ohio abolitionist, and being highly excitable when the subject of Southern slavery is invaded by forbidden trespassers, we do not wonder that he acknowledged the collision, even if it were accidental, as a deliberate expression of his contempt for the gentleman from Ohio."

The drivelling comments of this servile are unworthy comment. But the transaction itself should arrest the attention of every American citizen.

A member of Congress from the State of Ohio, in the discharge of his duties to his constituents and his country, expresses his conscientious convictions of the unconstitutionality of a bill on which he is called to vote.

For this act a slaveholding member approaches him, and with bowie knife in hand, in the presence of the House, openly assails him, declaring it to be his purpose to insult him---with a view undoubtedly of striking at his life, should his insolence provoke an act of resentment.

The aggrieved member, with the heroism of endurance befitting a champion of law and liberty, appeals to the House, asking nothing for himself, but only that the House will take care of its own dignity.

But, a slaveholder is the aggressor---an abolitionist is the subject of his violence---therefore the House of Representatives of the United States, permits a gross indignity to one of its members, an outrage on its proprieties, an act, aimed directly at the freedom of speech in its Hall, to pass unpunished, aye, even unnoticed by any expression of disapprobation.

Mr. Giddings did right to exercise forbearance. He showed respect for the House and for himself; & a proper indifference to the rowdy who assailed him. He acted as a man ought to act, who believes in the divinity of that religion which inculcates forbearance under injuries as one of the highest virtues. There is no cowardice in such conduct. Mr. Giddings has proved his courage, by his constant, firm, unapprehensive, calm maintenance of the cause of human rights, in the face of such opposition as he has had to encounter in that "Hall of Slavery." The writer in the Statesman sneers at him, but he knows no better.

Still there is a limit to forbearance; and we fear the bowie knife gentry of the south will yet have to be taught, the strength that reposes in a *freeman's* arm.

Crime in Kentucky.

A neighboring editor, who sometimes loses himself in statistics, lately compiled a few tables from Mr. Theobald's report of the Penitentiary of Kentucky: from which it appears, that the whole number of prisoners was 246; that the most numerous crimes committed, were those of stealing under its various forms; that no one is confined for murder; and not more than six or eight for "crimes of violence."

From this our neighbor gravely infers that it is not true that crime is increasing, and that "there is no country where the proportion of crimes of violence are so small." It never occurred to the editor, to inquire whether the smallness of the number of convicts of a high grade was owing to the infrequency of crime, or the *lax administration of justice*! Now, it is notorious, that scenes of violence are constantly occurring in Kentucky, and that murders are frequently committed there, or the papers of that state most terribly belie her. This being the fact, the smallness of the number confined in the Penitentiary for crimes of violence, only shows that public sentiment is low-toned, and the administration of justice, feeble.

A Civil Institution.

According to the New Orleans papers, a proposition has been under consideration in the House of Representatives, for the opening of twelve gaming houses in that city. The object is revenue from the sale of licenses. Should the proposition carry, we suppose the churches in Louisiana will have to refrain from denouncing gambling, and be compelled to receive gamblers to their communion. *For*, gambling, like slavery, will then be a *civil institution*, and the church has no right to interfere in such cases.

Gen. Jackson's Fine and Slavery.

A man has need of a hundred eyes to detect all the ramifications of slavery. Even on the question of refunding Gen. Jackson's fine, facts were brought out showing the omnipresence of the great disturber. A correspondent of the Liberty Press, New York, thus writes:

"In a speech delivered by Major Butler of Kentucky to-day, in justification of Gen. Jackson's proclaiming and enforcing Martial Law in New Orleans, he urged as one of the principal reasons, the insufficiency of troops to defend the country without the most rigid enforcement of military law, against a foreign foe, and the slave population of Louisiana. He said it was well known that the citizens of Louisiana who would otherwise have resorted to New Orleans, to defend the city, were prevented from leaving home from well grounded apprehensions that the slave population would instantly rise and join the invading army!! He seemed to feel the humiliating condition in which this forced admission of the real truth presented the whole slaveholding country, their utter imbecility in time of war and invasion, and in order to break the force of the admission, he said, all slave States had not such a disaffected slave population as Louisiana then had, and he forthwith proceeded to eulogize the slaves of Kentucky, and insisted that he would sooner entrust the defence of the Union to the slaves of Kentucky, than to their *canting, whining sympathizers at the North!!* I think myself there are some noble fellows among them, and with the two CLARKS', for instance, at the head of any army, I think they would strike a blow for the Union and for freedom which would be remembered through all time.

Now, good Major Butler, just turn round and say to the North again, you have nothing to do with slavery! It in no way affects you!! Whenever we have a country to defend, a New Orleans victory to achieve, *our* citizens at the South must be armed and equipped and paid at the public expense, to be stationed in small squads about the plantations and country villages of their own States to *keep down their own property from rising into open rebellion against their beloved masters* while the northern soldiers must fight the battles of the country, and yet slavery is no concern of ours!

Religious Instruction of Slaves.

From the following article from the Protestant Herald in Kentucky, it would seem that the religious instruction of slaves is on the advance. We hope it is a true report. If so, it shows an awakening conscience among the professed christians of the South, which is doubtless, in great part, owing to the continual discussion at the North of the wrongs of the slaves and the duties of the master:

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

Feeling a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of this portion of our community, we have observed with peculiar pleasure, that of late, all denominations of christians in the South, are waking up to the importance of supplying them with the means of grace. This is especially true of our Methodist brethren. Bishop Andrew says in a late communication:

"There is another very favorable sign in Louisiana. Many of the planters are turning their attention to the religious instruction of their slaves. This is particularly the case in the neighborhood of Alexandria, on Red River. It is believed that an effectual door is open in that country; and we have accepted the invitation tendered to us, and sent the Rev. William F Brown to labor among them. Nor is this spirit of awakened attention to the spiritual condition of their slaves confined to any portion of the country. It is becoming common in almost every part of the South-west, insomuch, that we have more calls for Missionaries to the plantations than we can supply."

WHARFAGE DUES AT NEW ORLEANS.

The slaveholders of New Orleans, in order to replenish the treasury of the city, have resorted to taxation of the produce of the west, floated down the Mississippi, under the cover of *Wharfage dues*. So burthensome is the imposition that our merchants are determined to stand it no longer; and if the legislature does not dispense with these dues, they will carry the matter to the Supreme Court. The ground on which they are justified is, that they are necessary to save the credit of the city from prostration!

Finances of Louisiana and Kentucky.

According to the report of the Secretary of state, the financial condition of Kentucky does not appear so bad as that of some other states. The present amount of her debt is stated at $3,902,788. The Kentuckian has an article showing how the real debt is covered up, and containing a true statement of it, as we believe. It is as follows:

"Amount of bonds issued to the Bank of Kentucky and Northern Bank—	$2,000,000
Amount of Internal Improvements	3,902,783
Do. to Board of Education	917,300
Do. Commissioners of Sinking Fund	20,000
	$6,840,283."

This is a huge debt for such a state as Kentucky. Ours is much larger, but so is our population, and our resources are beyond comparison, greater. Besides, Kentucky has little to show for it, while Ohio every where shows that the money she has (extravagantly enough) borrowed has not been altogether unproductively laid out.

Louisiana is still worse off. The Natchez Free Trader says that according to the population, it owes a larger debt than any other government in the world, England not excepted. The whole of her heavy loans have been invested in banking institutions which have failed and become entirely worthless.

Bankrupt Law.

If we mistake not, the democratic members of Congress at its last session were in favor of an amendment extending the law to corporations, but it was voted down. It seems that the democracy of the north cannot always agree with their slaveholding allies. Whenever the latter find that any democratic measure conflicts with their "peculiar institutions," they are prompt enough to oppose it. Mr. Pickens, in urging the repeal of the Bankrupt law, said he was opposed to any amendment extending the law to corporations.—We commend his reason to the notice of the Ohio Statesman and such like.

"It would be to put all the banks of the south and south-west into the hands of the banks of New York and New England. Declare the first insolvent, and compel them to go into bankruptcy, and you would place them at the feet and at the mercy of their northern neighbors. The result would be, in effect, to establish a grand national bank in New York, with branches in New England and in the south and southwestern states. He was astonished that the amendment should have been opposed by gentlemen from New York and New England, except, indeed, on upright constitutional grounds; never, certainly on any calculation of their own advantage."

Bank Question.

The Bank Question has at last been settled, so far as the vote of the legislature can settle it. Bartley's Senate Bill, containing the individual liability principle, and all those stringent restrictions for which the hard money men have contended, has at last passed the House by a vote of 37 to 32. It was a party vote. The whigs say there can be no banks under such a bill, and the democrats reply, let Bankers then go to hoeing potatoes.

Progress of Democracy.

"Repeal that obnoxious law!" cries the slave-driver of Virginia. "Whatever thou command'st, unargued, I obey"—answers the yoked democracy of the Empire State.

Such at least is the answer of a certain Mr. Jones, who has given notice in the New York Legislature, of a bill to REPEAL the act to extend the right of trial by jury. We calculate the bill will carry. The scent in the "Last of the Mohicans" thought it safe always to calculate on the treachery of the Mingo.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE."

The second number of our Monthly is ready for delivery. It contains among other things, Whittier's noble poem, "*Massachusetts to Virginia*," which alone, is worth more than the price of eight copies of the monthly. We have as yet received but six hundred subscribers; but many new ones are coming in every day. Our friends are hardly yet aware of the importance of this little publication. It is in the most convenient form for *reading*, for *circulating*, for *keeping*, for *binding*. It is so *short* every body *can* read it; so *cheap*, every body *ought* to read it; so *sweet*, every body *will* read it.

Come then—send us subscribers—12½ cents a year!

Oregon.

The bill that has passed the senate for the occupancy of Oregon, provides for extending the territorial laws of Iowa over that territory, for erecting a chain of forts for the protection of settlers, and for granting lands, 640 acres, to the settlers, 160 acres to each child he may take out, over 18 years, and a like quantity to each child that may be born in the family, within the five years residence required to secure the title.

It passed the senate by a vote of 24 to 22—a majority of slaveholding senators being opposed to it, a majority of free state members in favor of it. Calhoun and McDuffie by their strenuous opposition have sunk themselves in the estimation of the democratic party.

The bill has gone to the house, where, we fear, it will receive the go-by for the present.

Anti Slavery Convention at Cleves.

By our convention at Sharon, we wrought quite a revolution there. As will be seen below, an opportunity is afforded for doing the same favor to Cleves. Cleves is about 9 or 10 miles from the city, down the river. Let us all turn out with a will. A boat will be chartered which will take us there in [illegible] trifle.

☞ Convention! Convention!! ☜

At Cleves, Hamilton county O., on Tuesday and Wednesday the 7th and 8th days of March next, will be held a convention on the subject of AMERICAN SLAVERY; to commence with a prayer meeting of one hour on Tuesday—the time then to be devoted as the convention shall direct.

The clergy of Cincinnati and vicinity, whatever their sentiments respecting slavery are invited to attend; and, though none except those who are *opposed* to slavery will by this call, be members of the convention, yet all will be welcome to a free expression of their opinions. Let all who wish to see our land delivered from the curse of slave-holding, be on the spot in time.

Rev. Samuel Lewis, and other speakers have promised to attend. (By request.)

"Public Men and Public Institutions."

Eastern papers are republishing this able discourse. The Liberty Standard, (Me.) says—

"Who will furnish us with funds to publish 10,000 copies in a tract? The moral state of society demands it. We venture to believe that no tract society in the country will publish a tract of equal value this year."

Orders for the publication can still be supplied at our office for 50 cts a hundred.

Cincinnati Subscribers,

Who are in arrears are requested to call and settle their bills. I am sure it is much easier for them to pay two dollars a piece, a year, for the paper, than for me to pay sixty dollars every week. They ought to be more considerate. Those who have not yet made up their minds to pay within a reasonable time, would do me a great service by discontinuing their paper.

Anti-Slavery Convention at Harveysburg.

Do not forget the conventions at Harveysburg, next Friday and Saturday. Some of the Cincinnati people are going, and many, we hope, will go from Sharon.

Mr. Morris has promised to attend. As we shall not be there, we hope those present will exert themselves for the Philanthropist. It may be a little selfish, but we always think more of the abolition of any place, where we have a growing list of subscribers. Why is not an effort made at every anti-slavery meeting to get subscribers for anti-slavery publications? A little effort laid out in this way, as well as in passing resolutions, would certainly do some good. Unless you can get people to *read*, you will not make very warm converts of them.

Dr. W. H. Brisbane.

Our excellent friend, Dr. Brisbane, left this neighborhood with his family, some time since, with the intention of making his residence in Boston. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn, that he has reached Philadelphia in safety, where he expects to stay a few weeks. The following is an extract of a letter from him dated, Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1843. "Isaac," of whom he speaks, was emancipated by the Doctor when he left South Carolina, and came out with him to the west.

"You know I brought Isaac with me—I found considerable difficulty in getting him along on the rail-road from Baltimore. They required no little testimony that he was a freeman. This is one of the annoyances to which the free citizens of the north are subjected in the slave states when accompanied by colored servants. The superintendant informed me that they had in one case to pay $1200 in consequence of a slave succeeding in passing on the road without discovery.

I have not time to learn anything of the progress of our cause in this city, nor of the hopes of our friends.

The great exciting topic here now, is Millerism. Mr. Miller is here, and is attracting such crowds that the largest house in the city cannot contain his congregation. I tried to hear him last night, but was shut out with a large congregation in the street. Many seem more or less affected by his doctrine of the second advent of Christ. And I am informed that Bibles have been sold in such numbers that the book stores cannot easily supply the demand."

A Debate in prospect.

A few months since a debate was contemplated at Mt. Pleasant, in this county, between the Rev. Wilson Thompson, and Mr. Morris, or such other person as Mr. M. might choose, on the slavery question. By the following note, it will be seen, that, if Mr. Thompson consents, the discussion is at last to take place on the 23d of the ensuing month. We hope shortly to hear from Mr. Thompson.

To the Rev. Wilson Thompson.—Your note published in the Philanthropist, a few months since, was not replied to by me, for reasons not necessary now to state. I have lately understood that a wish is expressed by the public near Mt. Pleasant, that the debate, as stated in my letter to you, also published in the above paper, should take place; I therefore will be at Mt. Pleasant on Thursday the 23d day of March next, for that purpose and continue from day to day as you shall choose.

Yours with respect, T. MORRIS.

☞ Persons having any numbers of the old series of tracts issued by me, will please forward them to the address of the Philanthropist, Cincinnati.

POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

To the Slaveholder.

BY M. L. B.

'Tis bitter bondage for ye both, the master and the slave:
Nor need ye, tyrants, look for rest, e'en in the quiet grave.
Ye know and feel the solemn truth within your inmost soul,
That your toiling slave is ground to dust beneath your stern control;
And, while ye plead with faltering tongue the sanction of God's word,
For your own deeds and words ye are, by your ownselves, abhorr'd.

Ye talk of Mercy, Truth and Right;—ye know they're but a name,
And I see upon each manly cheek the burning blush of shame.
Where are the hearts, whose dearest ties ye have asunder riven!
Where are the souls that ye have robb'd e'en of their hope of heaven?
Where are the bitter sighs and groans wrung from the mother's heart,
When ye had doom'd her from the child she dearly loved, to part?
Where are the hopeless days and years, by vigorous manhood spent,
[illegible] form is bent?
"Where is thy brother?" Answer ye, who bear the curse of Cain,
And yet, with offerings steep'd in blood, God's holy shrines profane.

Seek out the darkest spot of earth, unblest by gospel light;
Where not one cheering ray dispels the gloom of heathen night;—
Look o'er its long black list of crimes: a darker can ye find
Than that, which crushes to the earth the noble, godlike mind?
Could the Arch Enemy himself ask more than ye have done,
In shutting from their darkened minds the glorious gospel sun?
By *law*, forbid to read the book, that God himself hath given
To lead the erring heart of man away from earth to heaven!

Ye know 'tis true—ye know the truth has never half been told—
And yet, ye walk upon God's earth with front erect and bold!
These are your deeds, and yet ye ask the approving smile of heaven!
Rouse ye! repent! if yet your crimes by God may be forgiven.
Repent! for see! above you lowers the gathering storm of wrath,
And oh! what countless ills beset your dark and thorny path!
Heaven hath no hope, earth hath no peace, for traffickers in blood;
And, soon shall burst upon your heads the avenging bolts of God.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13, 1843.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Indiana.

DR. BAILEY:—Dear Sir—The cause of human liberty in this State is on the advance. Our meeting at Salem went off well, although we did not see so many of our friends from abroad as we wished. Mr. Shed, from Dayton, was there, and contributed much to the interest of the meeting; especially by his able and lucid discussion of points of law, and the decisions of the supreme courts, that have a bearing upon our enterprise in general.

Dr. H. P. Bennett contributed his share to make the meeting profitable, by a very elaborate discussion of the compromises, both at, and since the formation of our government. The Rev. Peter Crocker, of Richmond, in this State, was with us too, mingling in all the discussions his purely pious arguments, and persuasive advice, full of gentle yet potent eloquence. Daniel Worth, of Randolph, was there, and presided with his usual promptness and ability; he is a man of sound sterling worth, and of much experience in the counsels of our State. Benj. Stanton, the Editor of the Anti-slavery Chronicle, aided much to make the discussions of the occasion entertaining and useful. Charles H. Test, Esq. of Centreville, Ind., was there, and although he is not an abolitionist, yet he made a speech; and notwithstanding he did not agree with us in all our doctrines and movements, yet we were all pleased to see him, and much admired his liberality of sentiment. Judge Test has formerly acted with the Whig Party; but owing to his independence of sentiment, we believe he is now in the ranks of the conservatives; be he where he may, he is a fine fellow, and we hope he may soon see the way clear and embrace the true political creed. Another man of much notoriety in these days, was there also, namely, Mr. H. Mendenhall, of Randolph, the hero of the Henry Clay memorial. He is a man of good standing in society, and to look at him, and from all we can learn of him, we would suppose he was but little harmed by the thunder and lightning of the Ajax of Whiggery. Mr. Harding, the nominee of the Liberty Party for Lieutenant Governor, was likewise with us; he is a man eminently qualified to fill the station of an Executive officer; possessed of a clear discriminating mind; easy and affable in his manners, a good lawyer, a fine speaker; firm in anti slavery principles, well versed in politics, a shrewd debater. In fine, he is just such a man as we wish in the present crisis, surpassing the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He made a speech on the occasion, full of the marrow and fat things of truth: discussing national politics, showing most conclusively that our government had as yet failed to accomplish what it was destined to do by its founders, and what it ought to do under the declaration of its charter, and the preamble of its constitution. He showed up most clearly that the government had been and still is administered partially in point of the offices, the advantages and emoluments of state; and that slavery by its baneful influence upon the pecuniary, literary, religious and social, as well as political institutions of the country, is at the foundation of all the real embarrassments under which our common country is now blighted and bleeding at every sentient extremity; and that unless a remedy be speedily applied, ruin, inevitable ruin, awaits us; and that from the two great political parties (judging from the past;) the sovereign people had nothing to expect. His effort was truly a splendid one, and we could only wish it could have been heard from the St. Croix to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific wave.

Our next convention is to be holden at Greensborough, Henry Co., where we expect to meet E. Demming, candidate for Governor, and the other eminent friends of the cause in our State; and most earnestly hope to see there some of the good and true of our sister States, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, if possible. The ball is rolling, and let us keep it going. Yours respectfully,

Z. CASTERLINE.

LIBERTY, Ia. Feb. 10, 1843.

For the Philanthropist.

The Union Anti-slavery Society met at Sharon on the 13th inst. agreeably to notice, and after a season spent in prayer, to that God who sympathises with the poor and oppressed, the congregation were addressed in a most eloquent and forcible manner by the Rev. Samuel Lewis. Notwithstanding the weather was very inclement and the roads bad, there was a large and respectable congregation assembled, and they listened with deep interest for about three hours. And although the weather was boisterous and the snow falling fast, the congregation were anxious to have Mr. Lewis address them again at night. But owing to sickness in his family he was obliged to leave.

The society were informed that the Rev. Arthur Elliot had expressed a willingness to give his views on political abolition, if he could have the use of the house; Therefore it was resolved, that the Rev. Arthur Elliot be invited to give his views on the subject of Anti-slavery, and that the Rev. Samuel Lewis be requested to answer him; and that if they choose they may invite one or more colleagues to assist them.

Mr. Elliot is requested to state the terms of the debate, and send it to the editor of the Philanthropist, or to the Rev. J. Cable, of Sharon.

"Facts for the People."

DR. G. BAILEY:—Dear Sir—I am pleased to learn of your proposition to publish regularly a monthly periodical, containing standard anti-slavery information, under the title of "Facts for the People." I have not learned of so feasible and practicable a means of disseminating our principles among the mass of community as this. The little pittance required of subscribers, will create an interest on their part to peruse the work, and in this respect will be preferable to a gratuitous distribution of it, and at the same time will compensate you to some extent for the trouble and expense of its publication. Let every subscriber to your invaluable paper (The Philanthropist) forward you the names of eight friends who will promise to receive and read this periodical, and enclose one dollar, only; and before the end of a year, an influence will be produced in community that will be peculiarly gratifying to every friend of humanity. I would not undervalue any of the means that are now employed to disseminate anti slavery principles; but while I rejoice to see the mighty reformation that is now going on throughout our whole country on the subject of slavery. I do believe that the most efficient means of making converts to our principles is to disseminate our newspapers and periodicals. By this means the subject is at regular intervals introduced into the family circle where the excitement usually attendant upon an anti slavery meeting, is not felt; but with cool deliberation the minds of the whole family are brought to bear upon the subject, in such way as to break down all prejudice, and to enlighten and convince the understandings of even our most inveterate opposers.—Let each subscriber for the Philanthropist, and each Liberty voter in the State, consider himself a special agent in behalf of three millions of poor down trodden slaves, on behalf of our bankrupt, ruined and disgraced country, for the purpose of relieving the oppressed from their bonds, and the country from her great embarrassments and greater disgrace, and they will find a most profitable employment in extending the circulation of your weekly and monthly papers. Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which you will please send your "Facts for the People" in the following. I hope in a short time to be able to send you as many more names, and trust that your subscribers generally will do the same.

LEBANON, O. Feb. 13, 1843. R. W. CORWIN.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 2nd mo. 12th, 1843.

Friend Bailey:—The business of Congress during the past week has been principally confined to the consideration of Columbia, and other matters of small importance. The Army appropriation bill, which passed the house, has been reported back from the Senate, with sundry amendments, and will occupy much time. It is one of those measures which it is considered must be attended to. Tallmadge, of New York, has introduced his exchequer plan into the Senate, and made a speech upon it. The Senate has passed a bill appointing agents in Kentucky and Missouri, to purchase water rotted hemp for the use of the navy—for sails and ropes.

The Senate is said to have been "a dry body" this winter. They have not met earlier than 12 o'clock—generally adjourned early, and have not averaged five days sessions per week; and when in session, the business was generally of but little interest. The Oregon question was the only exception, and many long winded speeches were made upon it. When a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in this District was before the House the other day, the anti-slavery man from Ohio, who has omitted no opportunity of presenting the claims of the colored man, whenever he could introduce the subject *edgeways*, moved an amendment to prohibit imprisonment in all cases except for *crime, misdemeanor* or *offence*. The amendment did not prevail.—the mover however, made no remarks upon it on account of having another amendment which he wished to offer to "A bill regulating costs and taxation in the District of Columbia," also before the house. J. R. Giddings moved to amend this bill by adding a section providing that costs shall not hereafter be taxed against any person arrested or imprisoned as a fugitive slave.

He briefly stated that in this District, persons as free as the members on this floor, were *liable* to be arrested and imprisoned, and although free, if unable to pay the costs arising from such false charge, he would be sold into interminable slavery. Nay he was not only *liable*, but they had *actually been thus sold*. It was not his intention to occupy time, but merely to make a short statement of the facts that had induced him, in good faith, to offer the amendment he had.

H. A. Wise, said he would not discuss the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, but spoke against the bill generally. N. Briggs offered an amendment to the amendment of Giddings, providing that the costs should be paid by the person making the arrest. He sustained his amendment with some brief remarks, stating the present law, and its injustice, and the object of his amendment.

Wise moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill—this motion was refused, and an apparent wish to vote on the amendment prevailed. Several slave holders examined the amendment of J. R. Giddings, and declared it correct. Some northern democrats denied that there was any such law, and called on the clerk of the house to ascertain the fact. He (the clerk) has long been a practising lawyer in Washington, and he told them there could be no question that the law had been correctly stated by Giddings.

Wise finding that he could not succeed in postponing the bill, now stated that if the amendment was to be discussed, the present session would not be long enough to do it, and moved that the committee now rise, (the house being in committee of the whole,) and such was the inspection of the house, it being half past 4 o'clock, that the motion carried.

On the 11th, the motion of J. R. Giddings of a few weeks since to recommit the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of West Florida, with instructions to strike out the claim for slaves, came up and Levy, the delegate from Florida made a speech of an hour in favor of the justice of the claims. Levy did not attempt to answer any of the arguments of Giddings, though he said he would when he commenced. He contended that the treaty of 1819 included slaves in Florida among the property destroyed by Gen. Jackson's army for which compensation was to be made.

J. Q. Adams said he negociated that Treaty, and penned every line of it, and that no such thing was at any time stipulated to pay for such slaves. He moreover stated that the whole question was discussed in the cabinet council, that W. H. Crawford was then Secretary of the Treasury and a member of the cabinet—that Crawford well understood the Treaty and that he had rejected this claim, and had marked "*rejected*" on the back of the bill with his initials "W. H. C." The vote was then taken to lay the bill upon the the table, lost yeas 65, nays 68. The previous question was then ordered, and the vote *on the adoption of the bill was negatived yeas* 36, *nays* 113! A very slim vote indeed in favor of payment for slaves. J. B. Weller moved a reconsideration of the vote to enable Levy to make another speech. After he concluded the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

The feeling that has marked the proceedings upon this exciting topic has been altogether different from that formerly evinced upon such occasions, in this respect there has been a remarkable gain upon the slavery question. On the above question, many seemed disposed to dodge a vote, but nearly all the northern members voted against the claim; among the exceptions were *Dean* and *Doan* of Ohio.

January, 13th.

This has been a day which must record another instance of Southern insolence in the Halls of Congress.

The bill for indemnity for slaves which I probably furnished an account of in a former letter, came back to the House to-day from the Senate, having passed that body in a modified form. To refresh the minds of the readers of the Philanthropist on the subject, I will repeat briefly the circumstances of the case.

The Comet was a vessel which sailed from this District, and the *Encomium* one which sailed from Charleston S. Carolina, both laden with slaves for the New Orleans market. Both were wrecked on the Bahama Islands. This took place about 10 or 11 years since. The Executive of the U. States after several years negociation obtained from the British Government compensation for these slaves. The money was received by John Forsyth, Secretary of State. He distributed, without the authority of law, a portion of this money among the claimants for those slaves. Considerable expense to the people of the United States was incurred by the measures taken to ascertain the owners of the slaves, by the appointment of commissioners, &c. to investigate the case. When Forsyth went out of office, there was left in his hands a balance of about $7900 of this money which he passed to the Treasury of the United States, taking a receipt therefor. The *Bill* as it was first reported to the House, provides for the taking from the treasury this balance, and distributing it among the claimants. Joshua R. Giddings moved an amendment to it a few days since, when it was before the House, so as to make it read, "a bill for the relief of the Treasurer," &c., by which it did not recognize any title to slave property. In this form it passed the House without opposition, as it permitted the claimants to withdraw their money from the Treasury, which was all they need wish. In the Senate, however, the bill was changed to its original form, they were not satisfied with having the money simply withdrawn, but wished the Government to become the instrument for searching out the *owners* of those slaves, and implicate us all as much as they could in this matter, by giving sanction to the rightfulness of ownership in human beings. It passed the House, however, this morning, and Giddings, to enable him to move a re-consideration, voted in the affirmative. He did move a reconsideration and proceeded to address the House upon that motion. I was not in the House till he had nearly closed his remarks, and as there is no other reporter here who takes *Anti-slavery* speeches, it will be but a very imperfect notice that I can give. I regret this, as it was regarded by those who heard it, as one of the best speeches ever made upon the subject in Congress.—[illegible]

Giddings spoke eloquently upon the traffic in human flesh, which we were sanctioning by the passage of such bills, and dilated upon the inconsistency of our course as a nation, in denouncing the foreign slave trade and annexing to the law by which we had prohibited that trade, the highest grade of punishment, whilst tolerating it within the limits of our own government. What difference, he asked, could there be, in the nature of a crime, whether done upon one side or upon the other of a geographical line.

Accompanying this, I will send the Intelligencer, containing the proceedings of the house on the occasion refered to, as reported for that paper.

It is due, however, to truth, to explain and to correct a false idea conveyed by the report in that paper. Although Giddings' argument in its whole drift went to show that it was incompatible with the constitution, to legislate for slavery, and that the perpetuity of the Union depended upon refraining from it, yet the strongest points are omitted in the report of his speech, whilst it is carefully noticed that Cushing in his reply "contended that the argument of Giddings, &c., was incompatible with the union of the states!" The strongest points of the speech of Giddings are omitted, whilst the strongest points *in the reply* are given. The speech of Giddings would occupy several columns if fully reported, and the remarks of many other members on other subjects of less importance, if reported in full, would not occupy two squares, yet Giddings' speech *occupies less now* in the papers of the city generally than those brief remarks on other matters.

After Giddings had concluded his speech, Arnold, of Tenn., moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table. This motion after some further conversation between Stanly, Weller and others prevailed, yeas 140, nays 38. J. R. Giddings then arose and stated that immediately after he had concluded his remarks, a member of the House from Louisiana, (J. B. Dawson) had passed him and with his hand given him a slight push. On calling to that gentleman and inquiring of him whether he meant an insult by that act, to which the gentleman replied *affirmatively*. Giddings said he had no fears of his person, and asked no protection from the house, but deemed it proper to inform the House, and they might take any action they might think proper on the subject, or let it pass. He felt indifferent as to himself, and considered it due to his constituents, and to his, to lay it before the house, and leave it to decide whether such conduct comported with the dignity and the privileges of a member of this body.

Wise, Mallery, Moore, of La., and others, arose to excuse and exculpate Dawson, saying they were near the members at the time and did not see or hear any thing of the circumstance! that the push was *a very slight one, &c.*

No action was taken upon this subject. Whether the honor of the State of Ohio has suffered by this act of insolence or not, I will leave, but it would not be difficult to conceive what would be likely to follow were a chivalrous southerner thus treated.

Persons who were in the Hall at the time of this transaction, said they saw Dawson walk past Giddings a second time with his hand apparently hold of his bowie knife in his side pocket and looking indignantly at him.

With respect, B. B. D.

ANOTHER REQUEST FOR LATIMER.—Governor Morton of Massachusetts has received a requisition from the Governor of Virginia for the delivery of Latimer, claimed as a runaway slave from the latter state, and also charged with the commission of felony. Gov. Davis refused to comply with the first requisition.

It is proposed to admit a portion of the Stockbridge Indians, residing in Wisconsin, to the privileges of American citizens. They have petitioned Congress for the purpose. It appears that there are in all, one hundred and ninety-three souls. They have fifty houses, many good and valuable farms, stock, &c. and became civilized, and Christianized, and have residing amongst them a minister of the gospel.

NOTICE.—The monthly consert of prayer for the enslaved will be holden on Monday evening next, at the Sixth Baptist church on 3d street.

INDIANA.

Liberty Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR
ELIZUR DEMMING.
Of Tippecanoe County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
STEPHEN S. HARDING.
Of Ripley County.

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Arnold Buffum, Walter Yancy,
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S. Brooke.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Flour, bbl.	256 a	262
Wheat, bushel,	50 a	—
Corn, "	16 a	20
Oats, "	12 a	15

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ashes, Pearl, lb.	0 a	4
Pot, "	none	
Almonds, s. s.	15 a	18
Alum, lb.	4 a	5
Beeswax, lb	25 a	—
Beans, bush	33 a	37
Brimstone, r. lb	6 a	8
Crackers, "	5 a	6
Candles, per lb.		
Mold,	7 a	7½
Dipt,	6 a	7
Sperm,	25 a	30
Coffee, per lb.		
Rio,	9 a	11
Havana,	9 a	10
Java,	14 a	15
Coal, bush.	9 a	13
Cassia, lb.	31 a	33
Chocolate, "	13 a	15
Flaxseed,	33 50 a	4 00
[illegible]		
Cordage, per lb.		
Tarred,	14 a	12
Manilla,	16 a	17
Copperas, lb.	2 a	3
Castings, s. t.	— a	3 00
Sugar ket.	— a	3 00
Corks val. gr.	50 a	60
Camphor, lb.	1 50 a	1 62
Chalk "	2½ a	3
Feathers, "	20 a	30
Fish—		30
Hering, box,	75 a	50
Mackerel 1, bbl	10 00 a	11 00
No. 2, "	7 00 a	8 00
No. 3, "	5 00 a	6 00
Salmon, "	40 4 a	50 00
Cod, lb.	a	—
Figs, "	12 a	18
Filberts, "	8 a	10
Glass, box—		
8 by 10,	3 00 a	—
10 by 12,	4 00 a	—
Ginger, ra. lb.	12 a	—
ground, "	12 a	—
Glue, "	16 a	20
Gunpowder, per keg—		
Wade's,	5 50 a	6 50
Dupont's,	7 00 a	7 25
Grain, per bushel—		
Wheat,	45 a	50
Corn,	16 a	—
Oats,	12 a	15
Hops, east. lb.	24 a	—
Hay, ton,	7 00 a	—
Hemp, cwt.	5 50 a	6 00
Iron, bar, lb.	3½ a	4
Hoop "	6 a	8
Lead, pig, "	3½ a	—
Bar, "	— a	4
White, dry,	8 a	—
In oil, keg,	1 75 a	2 00
Red, lb.	10 a	12
Logwood, lb.	4 a	—
Cut, "	3½ a	5

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Molasses, per gall.		
N. Orleans,	17 a	20
Sugar-house	23 a	35
Mustard, lb.	37 a	—
Nails, cut, 3d,	5½ a	6
4d,	5 a	5½
6d,	4½ a	5
8d,	4 1-2 a	—
10d & 20d,	4 1-4 a	—
Oil—		
Olive, bsk.	5 50 a	6 0
W. str. gall.	87 a	1 00
Sum. st. "	75 a	—80
Linseed, "	58 a	
Tan. bbl.	20 00 a	
White, "	10 to 16	
Paper, per ream—		
Wrapping,	1 25 a	2 00
Can [illegible]		
Pepper, lb.	10 a	12
Pimento, "	8 a	9
Provisions, per lb.		
Bacon,	2½ a	3 1-2
B. hams,	4½ a	5
Sides,	2 a	3
Shoulders,	2 a	3
Lard,	4 1-4 a	—
Butter,	6 a	10
Pork, per bbl.		
Mess	6 25 a	6 50
Clear	7 00 a	7 25
Prime	4 00 a	4 25
Rump, &c. lb	3 00 a	3 25
Rosin, bbl.	3 75 a	4 50
Raisins, m. r.	2 25 a	2 50
Rice, lb.	5 a	
Sugar, per lb.		
N. Orleans	4 a	4 1-2
Do. in bbls.	5 a	5 1-2
Loaf,	12 a	16
Lump,	13 a	15
White Hav.	9 a	11
Brown "	none	
Segars, per M.		
Common	50 a	75
Melee,	10 a	12
Spanish,	10 00 a	20 00
Saleratus, keg 7, cask	6 2	
Salt, per bushel—		
Zanesville	26 a	37
Kanawha,	21 a	23
New York,	31 a	—
T. Island,	40 a	50
S. Petre, cr. lb.	8½ a	—
Shot, bag,	1 25 a	—
Soap, No. 1,	3 1-2 a	4
Teas, per lb.—		
Imperial,	70 a	
Gunpowder,	70 a	
Y. Hyson,	60 a	
Souchong,	62 a	
Tin p. ½ X. p.	— a	12 07
Tobacco, per lb.—		
Va. Cav.	30 a	
" 12 lump,	16 a	

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

Ohio.	
All City Notes,	1 pm
Urbana certificates,	62 dis
Granville,	75 dis
West Union,	no sale
Steubenville, new bank,	no sale
Small notes of the State,	par
Miami Exporting Co.	60 dis
Canton,	50 dis
New Bank of Circleville,	no sale
Other Banks, 5's and upwards	par
Whitewater Canal notes,	75 dis
St. Joseph's Rail Road,	no sale
Manhattan,	no sale
German Bank of Wooster,	no sale
Lancaster,	40 dis
Chillicothe,	par
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	30 dis
Bank of Cleveland,	35 dis
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	par
Commercial Bank of Scioto,	37 dis
Michigan.	
Bank of Michigan,	no sale
Farmers and Mechanics'	no sale
Macomb County, payable at Columbus.	no sale
Kentucky.	
All solvent Banks,	par
Indiana.	
State Bank and Branches,	par
Illinois.	
State Bank and Branches,	60 dis
Shawneetown,	56 dis
Bank of Cairo,	no sale
Tennessee.	
All Banks,	4 dis
Alabama.	
Mobile Banks,	35 dis
Other Banks, in interior,	18 dis
Arkansas.	
State and Real Estate Banks,	60 dis
Georgia.	
Augusta and Savannah,	12 dis
All other solvent Banks,	uncertain
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks,	2 a 3 dis
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks,	2 dis
Other solvent Banks,	2 dis
Louisiana.	
All New Orleans Banks,	1 dis
N. Orleans Municipality Notes,	20 dis
Clinton and Port Hudson,	broken
EASTERN BANKS.	
New England, generally,	par
New York State, do	par
New York City do	par
Pennsylvania, do	uncertain
Philadelphia, do	par
Virginia,	par
Wheeling Post Notes,	1 1-2 dis
EXCHANGE.	
On New York,	1 1-2 prem
Philadelphia,	" " prem
Baltimore,	" " prem

POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.
PUTNAM, OHIO, Feb. 6th, 1843.

Dr. Bailey:—The following touching lines were found among the papers of our lemented sister, Maria A. Sturges. Why they were not given to the public during her life-time, probably is not known to any. Believing that they will do good to a cause, that to the very last, was near her heart, I forward them to the Philanthropist, with the hope that they may serve to awaken in other minds. that deep christian sympathy which was so characteristic of the writer.

Yours, &c. A. A. GUTHRIE.

The Bereaved Slave Mother's Soliloquy.

'Tis midnight, and the moon shines gloriously
Through piny woods with fitful radiance,
As, swiftly from their distant moorings broke,
The fleecy clouds shoot by into the depths
Of boundles ether. Silence reigns profound,
"For bird, and beast, and every living thing,
Have sunk to rest"—all, save yon plunder'd one,
Too wretched for repose, who, wandering
Amid the shadows of the branching pines,
With maniac air, in accents wild and fierce,
Thus on the night winds, pours out all her soul.

"They're gone! they're gone! 'twas Massa's cruel deed!
"Torn from my neck, by more then brutal hands,
"Those arms that clung to me for aid!
"Ah me! I seem to hear it still, in tones
"Of deepest anguish ne'er to be forgot,
"Their last, last shriek, that e'en my heart-strings rent,
"And in dismay, my brain with frenzy fired.
"But, why so soon from this, their lowly home,
"Where we hed hoped to wear our bondage out,
"Sad partners in each others grief. have they,
"My solace and my joy, been driven out?
"Ah! not for crime, ur sloth, or word, or deed,
"Or look perverse. No! 'twas the love of *gold!*
"That steel'd his heart, and bade him burst in twain
"Those tender ties that link'd my soul to life.

"I'll be revenged. Indignities I've borne,
"Unnumbered blows, and stripes, and cruel tasks,
"In silence all; for while to sooth my chaf'd
"And wounded spirit, with their gentle words,
"These lov'd ones still remained—my ills were light,
"And I could hie me from the spoiler's hand
"To yonder rude built cabin in the grove,
"And lose my sorrow in their welcome smile,
"But now, bereft of these, what charm has life?
"Years may roll on, but I no more shall sea
"These objects of my love—no mora shall hear
"Their welcome footfall, as at dusky eve,
"The wearied gang drag homeward from the field.

"Yes! I'll avenge the wrong. His fav'rite dish,
bade [illegible]—Massa hath
"Prepare. I'll hie me to the friendly field,
"And there from nature's ample store house cull,
"The subtle poison to infect the bowl.
"True, I may fall a victim to tha deed,
"For Massa quailed beneath the look I gave,
"When at his stern command, despite of tears
"And prayers, they tore my Nell and Bess away.
"Well, there are nona to grieve for me, or suffer
"Chastisements, more severe for my misdoings.
"'Twera better far, to lay life's burden down,
"Than bear about this reft and wounded heart
"With all the toils and stripes I now endure,
"From man's capricious tyranny.

"Ah me! what dreams and thoughts are these?
"Did not the man of God, whom late I heard
"At midnight hour, beneath the pine grove's shade,
"Unfold the way of life,—Ah! did not he,
"When talking of that better land, where men
"Shall man oppress no more,—teach to *endure*,
"And not *avenge* our wrongs? Did he not say,
"No murderer shall e'er find rest or place
"Within the holy Paradise of God?
"Such were his teachings, and I would not quench
The light that on my darkness dawns. Ah no!
"It may be, when these maimed and aching limbs
"Are laid to rest beyond the oppressor's power,
"That my free spirit in that world, of which
"Such glorious things he spake, will greet again
"Those sunder'd ones, whom now my soul deplores.
"O 'tis a blessed thought, no parting there,
"No whips or chains,—and this forever!
"No love of gold, that master passion here,
"Shall e'er pollute the atmosphere of heaven.

"I cannot do the deed. 'Twill not be long
"Ere death, who calls for all, will call for me—
"Aye and for them; for massa too, and then
"God will avenge my wrongs.
"Father in heaven! God of the friendless poor!"
She cries, as prostrate on the dewy earth,
Exhausted now she sinks, with eye upturned
And quivering lip, O hear the captive's prayer,
"And quick deliverance send.

CYNTHIA.

PUTNAM, May, 1841.

Dr. Bailey:—If you consider the accompanying production, worthy of the *poet's corner* in your valuable paper, I shall be happy to throw in my mite for the advancement of the cause you advocate. Let it not however, be suffered to take the place of other, and more valuable effusions, unless, in your estimation, it is calculated to place the wrongs and virtues of the crushed and calumniated slave, in a more striking attitude before the public mind, than they at present occupy.—There are a multitude of facts connected with *negro slavery* in this professedly christian land, which, touched by the poet's, or the painter's hand, would tell powerfully in behalf of immediate emancipation; and I have long wished that some, among the many caterers for the public taste would enter this field of labor, so auspicious of usefulness to the Anti-slavery cause. I know it is difficult to invest the scenes of ignoble life with that imposing interest which is connected with lordly halls, and the adventures of the great, or to array them in the rich garniture of language without rendering them untrue to nature, and thus destroying that unity of effect without which no permanent impression can be produced. Nevertheless, the incidents themselves are too full of interest not to awaken sympathy, even when portrayed in unpolished rhyme, and I hope, should these imperfect productions meet the public eye, they may be blessed in a holy way, to urge forward the ultimate deliverance and elevation of those oppressed ones, for whom I should esteem it a privilege to plead. I know it is no small matter to tax the time and patience of one, whose labors are of such immense importance to the public, with what after all, may seem to him but trash. Sympathy for the slave must be my apology. If expended in futile efforts, have the candor to say so, and oblige yours truly,

M. A. STURGES.

For the Watchman of the Valley.

ANTI-SLAVERY, THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

Those that are acquainted with Sharon, are ready to cry out, what hath God wrought for this place. About three years ago, Mr. Boyle undertook to lecture here on the subject of slavery, and was met by the common argument of northern apologists for slave-holding; he was covered over with eggs from head to foot. Afterwards, two other lecturers came, and the mob arose and prevented their speaking.

Men, women and children escaping from the clutches of the slave-holder, were seized in this region, without any authority, and carried off to Ky., and thus reduced again to slavery, and all the horrors of the *river passage*. And it seemed as though this valley, the Eden of Ohio, was in complete subserviency to the south, and was destined to be the *hunting ground* of the slave-holder. But God determined otherwise.

Soon after my settlement here in August last, in connexion with a protracted meeting, appointed by Presbytery, the Lord poured out his spirit, and the church enjoyed a refreshing time; and as the fruits, 22 were added to the church on profession, and one on certificate,—As the Spirit of God made its way through the community, I found that the deep rooted prejudice against the people of color began to give way, and that hostility to abolitionism began to subside.

The people expected that I should grapple with the sin of slave-holding, for I had told them before I came, that I should preach the *whole* truth, and not pass by any sin. Yet many of the best members of the church dreaded the consequences when that sin should be exposed. They had seen the spirit of the people in former days, and they feared like results.

The first step we took, was to establish the monthly concert of prayer on the last Monday of each month. The first night we had five or six who met to prey, and about twice that number who came as spectators. The Lord was with us, and prejudice began to give way.—It was still evident [illegible] and with us. I then preached on the sin of slave-holding, and the duty of Christians with regard to it. The appointment was given out three weeks beforehand, and it was predicted by some, that but few would attend, but we had a much larger congregation then usual and a very attentive audience.

We next appointed a convention to be held here on the 11th and 12th of January, '43.—This was a blessed meeting. There was much agonizing prayer for the blessing of God, and it prevailed. An anti-slavery society was formed of 40 members, which has since increased to over a hundred; and the females have also organized a flourishing society for the education of the people of color. Some will join this who do not see their way clear to join the Anti-slavery Society. Any one can see that it is proper to educate the colored people, whether they stay here or go any where else. Any one acquainted with this place, must be constrained to acknowledge that this is the work of the Lord. Nothing but the spirit of God accompanying his truth, could ever have wrought such a change.

I have been thus particular, that my brethren in the ministry may be encouraged to go forward and preach the *whole truth*, and rebuke sin of every kind. Christ's promise is, "Lo I am with you always even unto the end of the world." Slave-holding, and that unhallowed prejudice against color, which is nothing but a slave-holding spirit, must bow before the truth, fearlessly and prayerfully exhibited. May the Lord soon purify all our churches from these sins.

J. CABLE.

February 2nd, 1843.

For the Watchman of the Valley.

THE DYING MOTHER.

'Twas a cold bright morning in February; the pendant icicles from the boughs of the trees glittered like diamonds in the morning sun; and each tramp of my horse on the frozen ground echoed far through the light forest which lay between my home and the house of affliction, as I hurried my way thither. The brightness of the winter scene, and the clear pure air of morning, would have filled my spirit with buoyancy and gladness at any other time; but I had long known the sufferer whose days were now almost spent, and esteemed her for her piety, her industry and sterling qualities of mind and heart; and now a deep solemnity seemed to pervade all nature as I thought of her on the verge of eternity; and melancholy feelings crowded on my heart as I remembered her nine dependant children. But the little brook in front of their humble dwelling, beneath whose frozen surface flowed a clear bright stream, seemed to read me a lesson of hope, and bade me remember that the icy touch of death on the frail body, could not chill the warm spirit within, but like the waters flowing on in their purity to the ocean, and leaving their icy fetters behind them, so the freed soul of the christian would soar away from its prison house of flesh to dwell forever with its God. In a moment, I lifted the latch, and O, what a scene! Ye who have lived in ease and luxury till ye hardly know the meaning of want or sorrow, and your hearts have grown callous to its calls; go mingle in the afflictions of the humble poor, and see if it will not melt your spirits into tenderness, and waken there some dormant chord that shall respond to human sighs. All was presented in one scene, the helpless little ones asking in vain for a mother's care, the afflicted father, and the pale and emaciated, yet calm and tranquil features of the suffering mother. A few kind friends ministered to their wants and hers, and the same fire shed its warmth within the curtains around her bed, which glowed upon the common household hearth. Those who knew her could not fail to recognize her hand in the neat arrangement of her simple home; which, humble as it was, possessed a sacred sweetness seldom known in the abodes of opulence and pride.

"I knew you would come," she whispered as I spoke to her, "and sing to me, I want you to sing of Jesus;" and exhausted she closed her eyes, and her hand relaxed its pressure: then for a moment, and only a moment, a shadow of pain crossed her countenance, obscuring its holy severity, as she heard the baby voice of a darling child vainly calling for her. Again she pressed my hand, and, answering the appeal, I took the little one in my arms; she was a most beautiful child but two years old, fair and pale as a lilly (for unavoidable neglect had faded the little creature's bloom,) with dark speaking eyes, and a countenance beaming with childish intelligence. Grateful for my attention she gaily smiled for a moment, as leaning her little head on my bosom, she played with the strings of my bag; then turning her eyes to the bed, she lisped in a sweet soothing voice "poor mamma," and her childish sympathy touched the sufferer's heart as she responded with a faint smile.

Deeply she suffered, and sometimes the intensity of pain would contort her features, but no murmur escaped her. She fully realized her situation, yet her mind was calm and serene, and expressions of gratitude to her God, and the friends around her were nearly all she uttered. As I left her at evening I repeated in her ear,

"Jesus can make a dying bed," &c.

"O, yes! he does," she faintly answered, "he is very near," and then as if communing with herself she whispered, "precious Jesus! I can leave them all with him," meaning her children.

When next I approached her bedside they told me she was dying, and feared she would not recognize me, but bade me sing something, as that would soonest recall her. As the words, of a beautiful hymn,

"There is a land of pure delight,"

fell upon her ear, her fixed eye beemed for a moment with an angel's light, I had almost said, but there was a beam there an angel's spirit could not light, the rapture of pardoned sin, as she exclaimed at intervals. "Yes, A. I am almost over Jordan!" "Oh, happy, happy!" "There I shall see Jesus!" "I see him now!" And filled with solemn awe, we sat in silence while her spirit communed with Him who was safely bearing her over Jordan's waves. Her hands were clasped and her lips moved, though only the angels hovering near, and her Savior, heard their music. Once during the afternoon she seemed to revive, and her husband and children gathered around her while she gave each a blessing and word of exhortation. Her charge to her eldest son (whose affectionate devotion during her sickness it was beautiful to witness,) was peculiarly solemn and tender. "Lighten your father's cares, and remember that your example must lead your brothers and sisters to Heaven; and O, my son, be sure and meet me there."—Then came the remembrance of her two little ones, the youngest a helpless Infant, for whom even the tenderest father's care would not suffice; and for a moment the mother triumphed in her heart over every other feeling—"Oh, my poor babes! who will take care of them—will no one of you be their mother?" appealing to those around her; and anguish wrung her spirit. "O, my Heavenly Father, wilt thou not provide for them," she cried; and he did provide for them, and permitted her to confide them to one who has been to them all her fondest dreams could have imagined.

The mental struggle was now over, and resigning herself into her Maker's hands, she sunk back upon her pillow, calmly as an infant to its slumbers. Except at short intervals, she continued the next day, unless aroused, and that was oftenest by her husband's voice, for its familiar tones seemed more tenderly than ours, to wind themselves into her heart and call her back to earth.

For a short time during that solemn night the other watchers, worn out with long fatigue, left me alone with the dying woman. The dim light fell upon her pale features, fixed in the image of death, where the cold dews of the grave were already gathered; and her occasional whispered words seemed like communing with spirits of another world. I drew my breath but softly lest I should disturb the hallowed scene; and my hands grew almost as cold as those I vainly strove to warm. Even the night winds which came freely through the open crevices of the rude walls blew more softly than at other hours, while unwonted thoughts and feelings thronged upon me, for my heart had not then grown familiar with such scenes. It was not fear that awed my spirit in that hour, nor yet the presence of death, alone, but I felt that God was there, that angels were witnesses, that the dying christian before me was almost a disenthralled spirit, and I only, of earth, and sinful. O, in such an hour how the things of time fade into insignificance, and the visions of eternity enlarge before the immortal soul!

But now the husband stood beside her again, and seemed to struggle hard with himself as in silence he gazed upon her, and I never shall forget his looks as he said, "O, could she have been spared to help me train my little ones," and then for the first time I saw the big tears roll down his cheeks as he added, "but God knows best." She knew him as he bent over her in that holy hour, and her expressions of hope and joy melted him into submission, for how could he call back again to sorrow and sin a spirit on the confines of eternal bliss.

Never did the pure air of morning seem so to breathe of Heaven as when I wandered forth at break of day to revive my languid frame; and as I leaned against the stump of a newly fallen tree, the bright beautiful beams just beginning to tinge the eastern sky seemed to me like the portals of the celestial city opening to receive the ransomed spirit—and so it was, for with the noon-day sun her night went out in eternal day.

Then why should the christian tremble in view of death & separation from friends, when the Lord could give this poor and humble disciple submission to his will, and strength and faith to triumph over all the agonies and fears and sufferings of that last hour!

A. B.

Indiana Legislature.

February 6th.

A bill was introduced by Singley to reduce the pay of members of the Legislature, proposing to pay them $3 for the first 30 days, $2 for the next 30, and $1 for the remainder of the session. Several amendments were offered, one to fix the per diem per day at $2 was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Clemens moved to amend "by providing that all salaries shall be reduced equally in proportion with the members of the Legislature."

An amendment was carried, fixing the salaries as follows:" Governor $1000, Secretary of State, $600; Auditors, $600; Treasurer, $800.

Judges of the Supreme Court, $1000; Circuit Judges, $800 per annum; Associate and Probate Judges, $2 per day.

The House was engaged in discussing a bill to encourage the growth and manufactory of silk.

February 7th.

In the House, a resolution was offered repudiating repudiation which was carried 44 to 38.

February 8th.

The House was considering the bill reported back from the *Bank* Committee, doing away with the stay of execution and appraisement of property on bank debts, contracted after the first of June next.

On the 9th, the bill reducing salaries generally was taken up and discussed.

In Senate, a long debate arose on a motion to reduce salaries. Nothing else of general interest was before either House.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

THE subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, &c., lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principle publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for pamphlets, tracts, and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at profit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occured to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement for three months. and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin	50
Anti-slavery Manual,	20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12 mo.	25
Alton Trials,	25
Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3	set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child,	37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.	50
Beauties of Philanthropy	33 1-3
Bourne's Picture of slavery,	50
Buxton on the slave-trade,	50
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Channing on Slavery,	25
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Mott's Biographical Sketches,	37 1-2
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Testimony of God against slavery, 18mo.,	20
Wheatly, Phillips Memoir of	25
West Indies, by Professor Hovey	50
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin with portrait,	12 1-2

PAMPHLETS

Sets anti-slavery Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive,	37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color,	1
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Apology for Abolitionists	3
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Address on Slavery (German)	1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland	1
Address of National Convention (German)	1
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Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th	12 1-2
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Bible against Slavery	6
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Birney on Colonization	2
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War in Texas; by Benjamin Lundy	4
Why work for the Slave?	
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TRACTS.

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2, Caste
3, Colonization
4, Moral Condition of the Slave
5, What is Abolition?
6, The Ten Commandments
7, Danger and Safety
8, Pro Slavery Bible
9, Prejudice against Color
10, Northern Dealers in Slaves
11, Slavery and Missions
12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery

The above Tracts are sold at one cent each

PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840
Slav Emancipated Family
Cove Market of America
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson
Do O'Connell Clay and Calhoun